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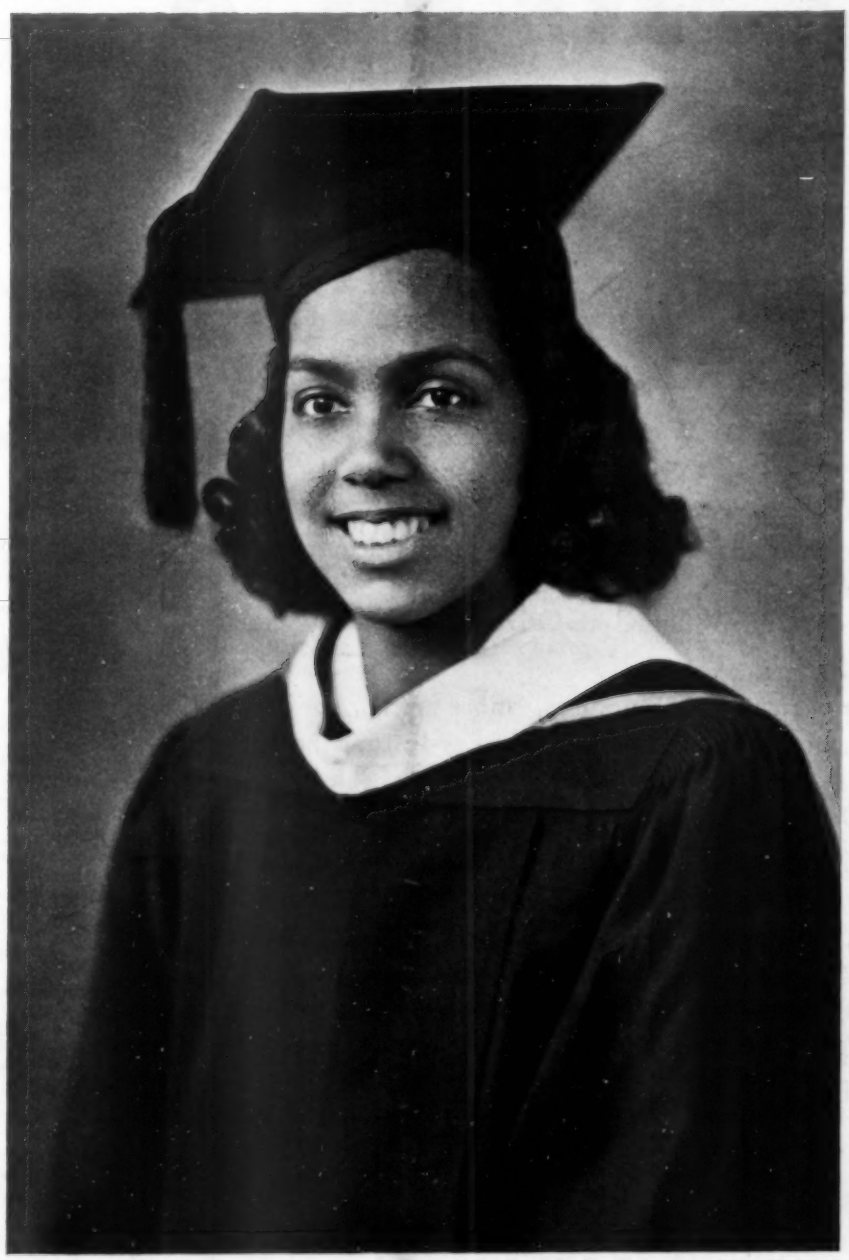

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COLLEGE AND SCHOOL NEWS

On July 3, **Atlanta University** Summer School opened its Rural Institute under Benjamin F. Bullock. Instruction is of a practical nature.

Atlanta's summer school opened June 12 with a registration of 713. On July 10 the Ministers Institute opened for two weeks in cooperation with Morehouse College, Gammon Theological Seminary, Morris Brown College, Spelman College, Clark University and the Atlanta School of Social Work.

The Atlanta University Summer Theater opened for its sixth consecutive season on June 20 for five weeks. The actors are advanced students in Atlanta U., Morehouse and Spelman, and some faculty members. Miss Anne M. Cooke, dramatics director at Spelman, was in charge.

Another Atlanta summer school feature is the Institute for French teachers under Dr. Mercer Cook.

The first summer conference of Trade and Industrial Teachers in Negro Schools of Alabama met at **Tuskegee Institute,** June 12–24.

In July, 350 Negro boys of high school age gathered at the Institute for the annual meeting of the Alabama New Farmers of America, a national organization under the auspices of the Vocational Agricultural department in Washington.

On July 6 the third annual Rural Life Conference opened at Tuskegee with Dr. W. T. B. Williams and N. F. Herriford, presiding, and A. L. Holsey as one of the principal speakers. On the same date the second Summer Theatre opened with a group of one-act plays.

"Cooper's Store" just outside the old Lincoln Gates has been replaced by an attractive brick front building. In a short time the new $131,369 hospital unit for Negro infantile paralysis sufferers will be started adjoining the John A. Andrew Hospital. The corner stone of the new Agricultural Extension Building was laid on June 19. It is being erected by Negro workmen and Tuskegee students with W.P.A. funds.

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Address the Dean

July 10 to 14, the Virginia State Department of Health conducted a Five-Day Institute for Doctors' Helpers at Hampton. A similar institute was held at **Virginia State College** for Negroes from July 31 to August 4.

Wesley L. Howard has been appointed Bandmaster at Hampton Institute. He is associate professor of music in the College, and served six years in a similar position at Howard University.

Three hundred teachers registered in the **Fort Valley** Summer School this year, coming from 65 Georgia counties, and from Virginia, Florida and North Carolina.

At **Storer College** degrees were given this year for the first time.

The Alumni Association recently voted $750 to install a complete refrigeration unit in Beckett Hall. The Board of Trustees has voted a sufficient sum to modernize Mosher Hall for men. The Class of 1939 gave a drinking fountain for the campus and $10 toward purchasing of the College's motion picture machine. The Alumni Association's scholarship was awarded to the outstanding student, Townsend Anderson of Winchester, Va.

The Summer Institute on Parent Education and Child Development will be held at **Bennett College** from July 15 to August 4. The annual Ministerial School of Methods will be held from August 21 to 26. Dr. Flemmie P. Kittrell (home economics) will direct the Child-Parent Institute, while Dr. W. A. C. Hughes, of the Board of Home Missions (Philadelphia) will direct the Ministerial Institute.

Miss Virginia Simmons, a Bennett graduate with an M.A. in French from the University of Wisconsin, received in June the Diplome d'etudes Superieuses de Phonetique Francaise from the University of Grenoble, France. Miss L. Ferne Wood (faculty), and M.A. of Bennett will begin study in France in the fall of 1939.

Enrolled in the **Shaw University** summer school this year are 499 students from 50 North Carolina counties and eleven states, the fourth largest enrollment since 1921, when the summer school was started on a college basis.

Leading the group of 52 students on the honor roll was Miss Martha J. Brett of Winton, who earned an "A" in each of her courses for the second consecutive semester. Next was Miss Ophelia Durham, Plainfield, N. J.

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Among recent events at **West Virginia State College** were the citizenship training course for 75 boys in the second annual Negro Boy's State in mid-June, the 5-day conference of vocational teachers June 19–23, the summer session of the summer theater under Fannin S. Velcher, the third annual state convention of the New Farmers of America, West Virginia Association, June 25–28.

Halson V. Eagleson, since 1927 a member of the science department of **Morehouse College,** was awarded the Ph.D. degree in physics by Indiana University on June 5.

President Florence M. Read of **Spelman College** received on June 13, the honorary degree of doctor of laws at the 106th anniversary of Oberlin College, for her outstanding achievement in education.

The Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools has approved **LeMoyne College** as a fully accredited college with an unconditional rating of "A." It is, aside from Fisk University, the only Negro college in Tennessee boasting such a rating. It was founded in 1870 and became a Junior College in 1924.

John Clinton Long, Jr., graduate student in the French Department at **Atlanta University,** and an instructor at Booker T. Washington High School, Atlanta, Ga., has been awarded an assistantship for 1939-40 in one of the French universities. He is the second student from the university to receive an award from a French university for foreign study, the 1937-38 recipient being Miss Carolyn Lemon, Spelman College graduate and teacher, who studied at the University of Paris.

A 500-page catalogue of books in the Moorland Collection, just issued by Howard university, and 30,000 available index cards recording educational books and pamphlets by and about the Negro, place the Founder's Library at Howard university in a position to be the clearing house for over 100,000 publications related to the Negro in America and throughout the world.

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THE CRISIS *was founded in 1910. It is published monthly at 69 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., by Crisis Publishing Company, Inc., and is the official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The subscription price is $1.50 a year or 15c a copy. Foreign subscriptions $1.75. The date of expiration of each subscription is printed on the wrapper. When the subscription is due a blue renewal blank is enclosed. The address of a subscriber may be changed as often as desired, but both the old and new address must be given and two weeks' notice is necessary. Manuscripts and drawings relating to colored people are desired. They must be accompanied by return postage, and while* THE CRISIS *uses every care it assumes no responsibility for their safety in transit. Entered as second class matter November 2, 1910, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879, and additional second class entry at Albany, N. Y.*

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THE COVER

Miss Charlotte Swan Kendrick was graduated magna cum laude from Howard university. She was the scribe of the Stylus club, associate editor of the Hilltop, the college paper, and an active member of the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority. She is the daughter of a former secretary of the District of Columbia branch of the N.A.A.C.P.

NEXT MONTH

The September issue will contain a rather detailed report on the 30th annual conference held in Richmond, Va., June 27—July 2, including the full text of the resolutions adopted by the delegates, the official conference photograph and interesting snapshots made during the sessions.

There will be, also, a piece by Dr. L. D. Reddick entitled "Black Beauty and the University"; also an item on the resurgence of militancy in the nation's capital by John Lovell, Jr., entitled "Washington Fights."

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Miss Lucile Bluford is the managing editor of *The Call*, Kansas City, Mo. She is a graduate of the University of Kansas in journalism and the daughter of the secretary of the Kansas City, Mo., branch of the N.A.A.C.P. Quite modestly, she does not call her own name in her article, but she was the applicant who presented herself upon the campus of the University of Missouri at the time of registration for the second semester of the school year 1938–39.

•

G. James Fleming lives in Philadelphia. He is a graduate in journalism of the University of Wisconsin and was connected formerly with the Norfolk *Journal and Guide* and the New York *Amsterdam News*.

•

Dr. William S. Bernard is assistant professor of sociology at the University of Colorado at Boulder, Colorado.

•

James K. Baker lives in Lincoln University, Pa.

•

Charles Edward Russell is a writer and critic of note. He was one of the founders of the N.A.A.C.P. and lives now in Washington, D. C.

Missouri "Shows" the Supreme Court

By Lucile Bluford

WHEN the United States supreme court handed down its momentous decision last December, granting Lloyd L. Gaines the right to enter the University of Missouri, Negro citizens everywhere rejoiced that at last the doors of the lily-white universities in border states would be opened to America's tenth citizen.

Coming after three years of litigation, pushed by the N.A.A.C.P. in its equality of education program, the Gaines decision was hailed as the victorious end of a great fight.

The rejoicing extended beyond racial lines. Many students at the University of Missouri expressed the desire to comply with the decision. They took the attitude that "now our university will fit us better for life with Negroes among the student population as well as persons from every other race and nationality." The student paper said in effect, "The supreme court has spoken. Let Gaines come on. We will abide by the decision and accept Gaines and other Negroes as fellow students."

But after the cheers and shouts of triumph had died down, and attempts to enroll at M. U. failed, the Negro citizens of Missouri became aware that instead of the end of a fight, the Gaines decision marked the beginning of a battle, which even now, six months afterwards, is not yet over.

White Students Willing

The students and many of the teachers at Missouri U. were ready to abide by the decision of the supreme court. But the M. U. curators, with their hidebound, reactionary thinking, were not disposed to accept the mandate of the highest tribunal in the land without a fight. With a "supreme court be damned attitude," the curators decided they would find a way or make one to preserve the 99-year-old policy of excluding Negroes from the institution which their taxes help support. In this Civil War era belief, the university officials were backed by the legislative, judicial and executive branches of the state government.

Missouri lost no time in trying to offset the Gaines decision. Immediately after it was announced, the university attorneys filed a motion for a rehearing which the United States supreme court, having made its decision, denied at once.

Thus, failing to *find* a way to keep

Since this article was written, a hearing has been held before the Missouri supreme court on the technical point raised by the state after the Gaines decision, but no decision had been handed down up to press time. Late in June the curators of Lincoln university and the president of the institution announced that they were ready to comply with the Taylor bill and "have a law school ready by fall" for Negro students. Meanwhile Governor Stark, who ignored protests from citizens and signed the Taylor bill, is being mentioned for the post of Secretary of the Navy, as a candidate for U. S. Senator from Missouri, and even as a candidate for the Presidency in 1940

Negroes out of M. U., the officials then set about to *make* a way. They found a way to mark time, to prevent the entrance of Negroes until the state could find a permanent way to bar them, by filing a motion in the Missouri state supreme court asking for a ruling on the "propriety of the writ of mandamus," which in reality was merely a technical means of delay.

In the meantime, while M. U. officials were trying to nullify the Gaines decision, the Negroes of the state were seeking ways and means of making the decision effective at once. Knowing that Gaines himself could not begin his law course until September, 1939 (because the law course may be begun only in the fall semester), other students filed applications for admittance to M. U. at the beginning of the second semester in February.

One student who applied appeared on the campus at Columbia in person on enrollment day armed with a letter from the registrar (who did not recognize the application as coming from a Negro) urging her to come to the university. But despite credentials and the registrar's own letter advising her that she was eligible to enroll, the student was denied admittance on the grounds that the Gaines case was still in litigation and was not definitely settled. The "litigation" was the motion filed in the Missouri supreme court for the purpose of delay.

State Makes a Gesture

The supreme court gave Missouri two alternatives and the Negro citizens were

Part of the crowd of citizens who drove more than 100 miles (and some as much as 175 miles) to protest personally to the Missouri legislature on the Taylor bill

White school, Keytesville, Mo.

Negro school, Keytesville, Mo.

John D. Taylor, the Missouri legislator who sponsored a bill to dodge the edict of the U.S. supreme court in the Gaines case by making (on paper) Lincoln, the Negro state college, the "equal" of the University of Missouri, is president of the school board in his home town of Keytesville. These pictures show what Taylor considers "separate but equal" schools

anxious to know which the state would choose. The alternatives were: (a) Admit Negroes to the University of Missouri for professional and graduate training; (b) Establish within the state graduate and professional schools for Negroes *equal* to those provided for white youths.

As soon as Negroes were denied admittance for the second semester, it was evident that the state had put thumbs down on (a) and chosen (b) as "the lesser of two evils." Missouri would like to have ignored the supreme court decision altogether, as many a southern state has ignored the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. But the eyes of the nation were upon the native state of George Washington Carver to see how it would react to the Gaines decision, destined to change the complexion of higher education for Negroes all over the South and near-South. Some gesture to comply with the mandate had to be made. But the compliance was only half-hearted.

The "gesture" which the state made to comply with the decision was so weak, so insincere, so out of harmony with the meaning of the Gaines decision that Negroes in a state-wide movement rose up in protest and put up the most effective fight on a piece of pending legislation ever made by citizens in Missouri or in any other state.

Missouri's "gesture" was a bill introduced into the lower house of the Missouri legislature three days after a colored student sought entrance in Missouri U. The bill provided: (1) That Lincoln university should be made equal to the University of Missouri by the addition of graduate and professional schools. (But not enough money was provided to make it equal.) (2) That pending the full development of Lincoln university into a graduate school, the state should pay the tuition for Negro students to study in universities in other states. (The supreme court ruled this arrangement unconstitutional in the Gaines decision.)

The bill was introduced by John D. Taylor, lawyer from Keytesville, a small town in Chariton county, whose anti-Negro record is common knowledge in the part of the state from which he comes. Taylor is the man who once described himself on the floor of the Missouri house of representatives as an "unreconstructed rebel." When he first was elected to the legislature, he continued the habit he had in his home town of Keytesville of referring to Negroes by that universally detested epithet. One of his fellow legislators prevailed upon Taylor to refrain from using such language in Jefferson City. Taylor took his advice as far as the capital city is concerned, but when he returns to Keytesville, he continues to speak of his Negro constituents as "my darkies."

Enemy of Negro Schools

In Keytesville, Taylor has been president of the school board for years. Although he and the board have continued, year by year, to improve the white school and last year, built a large, new brick gymnasium for the white children, Negro children in that community attend the same old dilapidated, unpainted, frame two-room shack that their parents attended 50 years ago. The same old scarred desks of 1880 vintage are there. They use the same out-of-door unsanitary toilets that their parents used and that the health officials of the county have condemned. Until this year, the children drank from a germ-infested well which was closed only when the county health officers ordered it so. A mock drinking fountain was placed in the Negro school building this year, not because John Taylor wanted to safeguard the Negro children's health, but because he was forced to do so.

The way Taylor has treated the school children in Keytesville is typical of the attitude he has toward Negroes in general. "Anything is good enough for a n - - - - -" he thinks.

In another town in Chariton county, Dalton, is located a high school and vocational school serving rural communities without high school facilities for Negroes. Two years ago, this school was badly in need of an administration and classroom building. Taylor, being the legislator from Chariton county, was urged by the Dalton school officials to include in the school appropriation bill enough money to erect a new building. Taylor refused to do so, and the house passed a bill giving the Dalton school only $20,000 to take care of all expenses, salaries, building maintenance, utilities, etc., for two years. The citizens of Dalton went to their senator and were successful in having the appropriation for the school increased in the upper house of the legislature. The new building at Dalton was secured "over the head" of John D. Taylor, chairman of the house appropriations committee.

If John Taylor doesn't believe Negroes need an elementary education equal to that of whites, if he would impede the growth and progress of their secondary schools, then how could he be sincere in introducing a bill providing "equal" higher education for the Negro?

Taylor's record is such that any bill he introduced would be looked upon with skepticism. But even aside from the fact that Taylor introduced it, the bill is bad.

Not for a moment were the thinking citizens of Missouri fooled by the language of the bill. A few saw in the provisions to establish graduate schools at Lincoln U. a chance to get a few jobs

(*Continued on page* 242)

Preacher-at-Large to Universities

By G. James Fleming

THIS title may be a bit misleading—for Howard Thurman, subject of this sketch, is more than just a preacher, and more than just a theologian. He is philosopher, mystic, interpreter, student, preacher and very human person all in one. And if he were not very human and understanding, if he could not draw very near to young college people, all the other things that he seems to be would count for little.

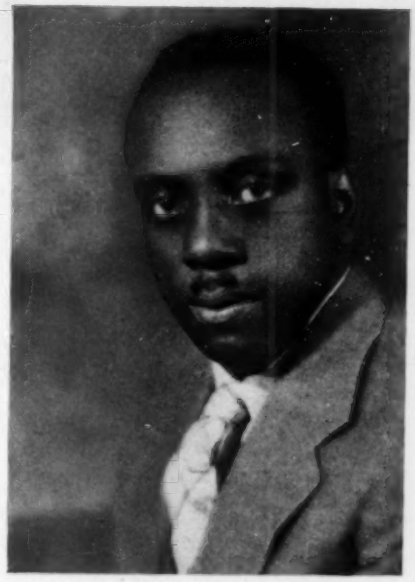
Howard Thurman is dean of the Chapel at Howard university, on the professorial staff of the school of religion, and, apparently by acclamation, he is also chief confessor, court of human relations, and adviser to the student body. But this is only a beginning; his campus really takes in all parts of the United States and Canada and sometimes even more distant lands. His flock starts with his own people but includes men and women of all races and colors and nationalities.

During the past school year he has been "resident guest lecturer" at the Colgate-Rochester Divinity School where, in the spirit of Kagawa and Tagore—his Eastern exemplars—he has been teaching and preaching, but most of all, has just been living in the midst of students and sharing with them the deep spiritual life which he has achieved. Any day, you could find him reading poetry to a group gathered about him, or answering the numerous questions of youth in a confused world, or trying to show how it is possible to live and make a living in keeping with the ideals of Christianity. Every inch a Negro, he has also been serving as an ambassador of goodwill between the races.

Regardless of how he is booked on a program or in a college announcement, and regardless of what he speaks about, sooner or later, those who come in contact with him try to find his solution for the problem of races, want to know what is his prescription for interracial amity, and a hundred other things.

Others get their answers in the simple experience of meeting and knowing a man of deep spiritual convictions, a Negro of training and culture, one who is preeminent in his field and has something that they do not have and seemingly cannot get.

A graduate of Morehouse College, Oberlin, and the Colgate-Rochester Divinity School, Howard Thurman (few people call him "Rev." or "Dr.") is remembered for his early leadership of young people in the college Y. M. C. A. and at the King's Mountain (N. C.) student conference. Today this 38-year-old son of Florida is still the favorite visitor among Negro students—favorite of the students themselves—and in recent months Lincoln, Morgan, Virginia Union, Virginia State, St. Paul, Shaw, North Carolina State, A. and T., Bennett, A. and I. (Tenn.), Florida A. and M., Fisk, and Morehouse have all heard him, and he could not accept all the invitations extended to him.



DR. HOWARD THURMAN

Over one hundred non-Negro colleges in the United States have also heard Howard Thurman from one to ten times each. To try to list these would occupy too much space and might prove tiresome to the reader, but here are a few at random: University of Minnesota, Iowa State Teachers College, University of Iowa, Ohio State University, Yankton College (South Dakota), Leland Stanford University, University of California at Los Angeles, University of California in Berkeley, San Jose State Teachers College, University of Arizona, University of Redlands, Pomona College, Pennsylvania State College, Dickinson College, Oberlin, Northwestern University, University of Chicago, University of Kentucky, Smith College, Vassar, Mt. Holyoke, Phillips Academy, Newton Theological Seminary, Boston University, Columbia University.

Last year he delivered the baccalaureate sermon at Elmhurst College, Illinois.

In 1937 he was invited to make a tour of Canadian institutions, addressing students at University of Toronto, McGill, New Brunswick, Dalahousie, Mount Allison. He also spoke to the All-Canadian Student Movement Conference. This year he was the preacher during the "Religion and Life Week" at the University of Toronto and, again, he did not just "expostulate" but lived with his students and with the other people of the university community and the city.

These weeks of prayer come and go, but this year's received unprecedented attendance and attention. It was climaxed by a state reception given by the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Matthews for Dr. Thurman and his wife, Sue Bailey Thurman who accompanied him and spoke before five women's colleges, the Pan-Hellenic Council and the Medical Women's Union. The Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Matthews had heard the Thurmans.

Whatever we may think of the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A., it is true that the summer conferences sponsored by these associations were pioneers in bringing Negro and white young people together, in allowing them to live together, and in teaching whites not to be afraid of Negroes. Out of these conferences have come many of the younger leaders of the white North and South who, by word and deed, are working to extend American democracy to all Americans.

Howard Thurman—like the late Juliette Derricotte and Jane Saddler, Marian Cuthbert and Channing H. Tobias—has been one of the missionaries to these student conferences: Lake Geneva, Wisconsin; Asilomar, California; Estes Park, atop the mountains of Colorado; Blairstown, New Jersey; Eagles Mere, Pennsylvania. The Northfield Conference for Girls, the National Student Conference of United Methodism, and the National Student Assembly of the Intercollegiate Christian Student Council have also listened to him once and again.

No one can know what these confer-

(*Continued on page* 251)

James H. Duckrey
Dr. of Education
Temple

Harold F. Lee
Ph.D.
Ohio State

Gertrude B. Rivers
Ph.D.
Cornell

Dr. Jesse A. Keene
M.P.H.
Harvard

Louise Lautier
Honor Student
Georgia State

Lawrence D. Reddick
Ph.D.
University of Chicago

The American Negro in College, 1938-1939

THIS is the 28th annual education number to be published by THE CRISIS, and in it is presented information and statistics gathered from Negro and mixed colleges and universities covering the year 1938–1939.

We state once more, as we have in previous years, that this information is not complete since THE CRISIS has not the means or the staff to make an absolutely accurate survey. Information contained in these statistics is gathered from registrars and students. Most of the Negro colleges furnish complete information, but many of the mixed institutions do not keep an account of enrollment or graduates by race or color. The following large universities have no race distinctions: the University of Pennsylvania, Columbia university, Wayne university, the University of California, the University of Minnesota, and Cornell university.

It is only through volunteer and individual information, therefore, that we are able to secure statistics from these institutions.

According to the information at hand, it is indicated that the grand total of all graduates from all institutions for the year is 3,467. This total includes all types of degrees, both earned and honorary, from the A.B. to the Ph.D.

Among the Negro universities Howard continues to have the largest enrollment, 2,403, with 158 receiving the A.B. or B.S., 42 the M.S. or M.A. and 71 receiving professional degrees. Prairie View, Tuskegee institute, Virginia State and Hampton institute all had more than 1,000 enrolled.

According to our statistics, Atlanta university, which does graduate work exclusively, had 115 enrolled, with 34 graduates receiving either the M.A. or M.S.

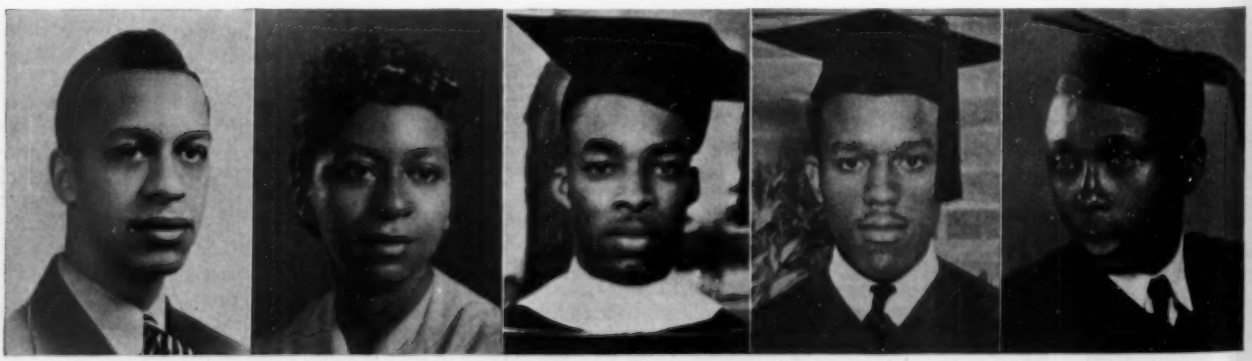
Meharry medical college had 49 graduates, with 30 receiving the M.D. degree and 5 the D.D.S.

These statistics indicate that there were 25,781 students enrolled in strictly Negro colleges with 2,890 being graduated with the bachelor degree.

New York university continues this year, as in 1937–38, to have the largest enrollment of colored students in mixed colleges, with a total of 556. Ohio State university had 309 Negroes enrolled, and the University of Kansas, 193. The total of Negroes enrolled in mixed colleges, upon the information submitted, was 2,043 with 173 receiving the bachelor degree.

Twelve students received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy; one the degree of Doctor of Education and one the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence.

Detailed information and statistics:



Charles D. Bonner
A.B.
Lincoln

Beatrice Y. Black
A.B.
Smith

Randolph L. Meyers
Honor graduate
Morgan

Arthur G. Cooper
Magna cum laude
Johnson C. Smith

Wilbert Warren
B.A.
New York

Charles H. Foggie
M.A.
Boston

Roland K. Bernard
B.S.
Boston

Dorothy E. Garland
B.S.
Boston

Kenneth A. McClane
M.D.
Boston

Sylvester J. Carter
M.D.
Boston

Beatrice Y. Black was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and awarded fellowship for graduate study at Smith college.

Sylvester Jefferson Carter, S.B., M.D., was named to Boston university "News" Hall of Fame as representative of the school of medicine.

Beatrice Scipio was valedictorian of her class and highest honor student at Storer college.

Cecille V. Evans and Samuel E. Fuhr were graduated magna cum laude from the Colored A. & N. university, Oklahoma.

Jeanne M. Curtis was elected to Phi Beta Kappa at Mount Holyoke.

At Pennsylvania State College, Henry R. Smith was elected to two national scholastic honorary societies, and is the only Negro ever to be a member of the cabinet of the Penn State Christian Association.

Coleridge A. Braithwaite graduated cum laude from Harvard college.

James Pendergrast was the highest honor student at the A. and T. college, North Carolina.

Among those graduating magna cum laude were Paul L. Starling, Bluefield State Teachers college; Vera J. Dixon, and Henry T. Johnson, Claflin university; Rita M. Brown, W. Virginia State college; and Charles D. Bonner, Lincoln university.

Regina L. Smith was the first ranking scholar for four years at State Teachers college, Cheney, Pa.

Meharry Medical college graduated James R. Gladden with the highest average in medicine; Albert E. Virtue, the highest average in dentistry; and Annie Bell Ice, the highest average in nurse training.

Rev. Henry Y. Bell received his degree of bachelor of theology with highest honors at Coleman college.

Tilman C. Cothran graduated with honors as ranking student at A., M. and N. college, Arkansas.

Elizabeth Guthrie was valedictorian of her class and winner of the Dennis Branch scholarship at Morristown college.

Una McGriff was the honor graduate at Prairie View State college.

Author D. Smith graduated summa cum laude at Leland college.

Miss Inez Mason was the ranking student in the June class of Coppin Teachers college in Baltimore.

Cleveland J. Franks was awarded his master of arts degree at New York university and is a candidate for the Ph.D. degree at that institution.

Ernest C. Tate received his master's degree in English at New York university where he maintained a high average.

Edna May Simmons, the only colored member in her class of 24, graduated with honors from Duluth State Teachers college.

Ulysses T. Carter was the recipient of a bachelor of science degree in biology from Rhode Island State college; his sister, Margaret I. Carter, received her master's degree in psychology at Columbia university.

Miss Helen Coralie Wells, Washington, D. C., was awarded the Diplome d'Etudes Superieures at the Sorbonne, University of Paris, where she has been studying since her graduation from Oberlin college.

Velma N. King received the master of arts degree in English from Atlanta university.

The degree of master of sacred theology was conferred upon Maxie Sylvester Gordon at Oberlin college.

Charles M. Adams received the degree of bachelor of science in aeronautical engineering from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Wilson Quinctillian Welch, Jr., graduate of Union Theological Seminary was secretary of the senior class.

Anne E. Kinch was the highest honor student among graduates of Virginia State college.

At Tuskegee Institute Margaret Lydia Young was the highest honor student among the graduates.

Claiborne Charles Hill received the degree of doctor of dental surgery at the University of Nebraska.

A certificate in art in industry was received by James Clayborne at the University of Cincinnati.

The degree of doctor of philosophy was conferred upon Herman R. Branson at the University of Cincinnati.

John Woodruff, the track star, received his bachelor of arts degree at the University of Pittsburgh.

Shaw university named Miss Ophelia Durham as the highest honor student among its graduates.

Halson Vashon Eagleson, Jr. was awarded the degree of doctor of philosophy in physics at Indiana university.

David H. Blackwell, besides receiving his

Dean K. Denniston
B.S.
Boston

Herbert L. Wilkins
M.A.
Boston

Corine Ethel Howe
B.S.
Boston

Benton A. Mapp
B.S.
Boston

Howard DeGrasse Asbury
M.A.
Boston

Herbert A. Marshall M.A. Western Reserve

Mary L. Lynch Highest honors Le Moyne

Gwendolyn C. Hale Honor student Tennessee A. & I.

Tilman C. Cothran Ranking student Arkansas State

Herbert E. Dickson S. C. State

Wendell H. Edwards M.S. New York

master of arts degree in mathematics, was appointed to a fellowship in mathematics in the University of Illinois, and also elected to Pi Mu Epsilon, the honorary mathematics fraternity.

At the Ohio State university, William I. H. Reeves received his degree from the college of pharmacy.

The highest honor student among graduates at Delaware State college was Henrietta Marian Boyer.

The University of Kansas conferred the degree of LL.B. upon Mildred J. Mitchell, and a B.S. in pharmacy upon Russell U. Nesbitt.

At the Loyola university school of social work Joseph A. Morrison and Ethel H. Smith received the degree of master of social work, and Mrs. Deborah Stone Mosely received her master of arts in social work.

Highest honor students among graduates at their colleges were: Mahlon Clifton Rhaney, Dillard university; Louise Lautier, Georgia State college; Ruby Z. Madden, Virginia Union; Elsie Mae Harris, Winston-Salem Teachers college; Mary L. Durgan, Morris Brown college; and Cecil Whittaker, S. C. State A. & M. college.

At New York university Frank A. Greaves was awarded the degree of bachelor of mechanical engineering, and Alexander H. Martin and William F. Moorehead, the degree of bachelor of laws.

Harold Edward Linton was awarded the degree of doctor of jurisprudence at New York university.

The degree of master of business administration was conferred upon Milton B. Oldham, Augustus Stanfield, and Ruth Eugenia Taylor at New York university.

Emory Alvin Wadlowe was graduated summa cum laude from Paine college.

Roscoe Benjamin Dixon received his degree magna cum laude from Tougaloo college.

Sanford Maurice Perkins was highest honor student at Hampton.

Samuel Houston college awarded Mittie Corine Smith her degree summa cum laude.

Margarette Brodie was the highest honor student at Florida A. and M. college.

At Wiley college Orange T. Clemmons was the highest honor student.

Lane college named Ernestine M. Varnado as its ranking student.

Three magna cum laude graduates at Miner Teachers college were Jean E. Brown, Cornelia K. Nash and Mae Agnes Smith.

Outstanding graduates at their respective schools were Mary Louise Lynch, LeMoyne college; Arthur George Cooper, Johnson C. Smith university; Frances M. Harris, Wilberforce; Albert J. Callaway, Kentucky State college; Randolph L. Meyers, Morgan college; Randall Garfield Gay, Clark university; and at Morehouse college, Joe Marion Hill.

Highest honor students at Spelman college were Grace Eleanor Days and Anatol C. Reeves.

Maxine Davis was the ranking graduate at Bennett college, and at Allen university, Miss Anna Beatryx Lewis took the honors.

Alta May Clarke was the highest honor student at Livingstone college.

At Knoxville college Loretta W. Williams was the ranking student.

Fannie Ella Frazier was the highest honor student at Talledega college.

Christopher L. Hunt received his bachelor of science degree cum laude at St. Augustine's college.

The degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon James Thomas Simpson at the Central law school of Simmons university, Kentucky.

Simmons university conferred the degree of doctor of divinity upon Rev. Melvin J. Battle, Rev. Lewis E. Martin and Rev. Albert L. Pearson.

Vivian Ruth Turner of Stowe Teachers college and Lucy Lee Clemmons of Louisville Municipal college were highest honor students of their schools.

James Raymond Lawson received the degree of doctor of philosophy in physics at the University of Michigan; Thomas Ralph Solomon was granted his Ph.D. in political science at the same institution.

The degree of doctor of philosophy in education was conferred upon Harold Fletcher Lee at Ohio State university. Other degrees conferred were a doctor's degree in medicine to Henry A. Long, and a law degree to Honorae A. Glascor.

John B. Watson, president of Arkansas State college received the honorary LL.D. degree at Morehouse college.

L. D. Reddick received his doctorate degree in history at the University of Chicago. On July 1 he was appointed curator of the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature and History, New York Public Library, 135th Street branch.

Miss Dorothy Louise Breaux and Bernard G. Wheatley were the outstanding students of Fisk university.

Cornell university conferred the degree of

Elizabeth Guthrie Valedictorian Morristown

Mahlon C. Rhaney Honor graduate Dillard

Inez Mason Ranking student Coppin Teachers

Annie Bell Ice R.N. Meharry

Paul L. Starling Magna cum laude Bluefield

Jean Elizabeth Brown Magna cum laude Miner

James R. Gladden
M.D.
Meharry

Ophelia Durham
Summa cum laude
Shaw

Grace E. Days
Highest honors
Spelman

Albert J. Callaway
Honor student
Kentucky State

Margaret L. Young
Ranking student
Tuskegee

Albert E. Virtue
D.D.S.
Meharry

doctor of philosophy in English language and literature to Mrs. Gertrude B. Rivers.

Mrs. Mary Reid Parker received her bachelor of arts degree summa cum laude from Howard university.

James Henry Duckrey was awarded the degree of doctor of education from Temple university. His field of specialization is educational psychology. Dr. Duckrey is a public school principal in Philadelphia.

Dr. Jesse A. Keene received the degree of master of public health from Harvard university.

Robert Duane Brown, faculty member of N. C. State Teachers college, was appointed to the Psi Chi National Honorary Psychological fraternity at the University of Illinois where he received his master of arts degree.

Herbert A. Marshall received his master of arts degree from Western Reserve.

An outstanding student of Ohio State university, Henry Parks, Jr. received his degree from the college of commerce in the field of marketing. He was on the college honor roll several times, was member of student Senate of O. S. U., and president of Kappa Chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity.

Miss Gwendolyn Claire Hale was the ranking graduate of Tennessee A. and I. State college.

The degree of master of social work was awarded by Atlanta university for the first time this year. The recipients were Frances M. Gordon, Dorothy B. Hamilton, Della F. Johnson, and Tommie Lenora Pradd.

Magnolia E. Echols graduated magna cum laude from Butler university, where she was elected to Phi Kappa Phi Sorority.

Homer W. Fleming received a bachelor of science degree from Kansas State college.

Charlotte Swan Kendrick graduated magna cum laude from Howard university. She was scribe of the Stylus club, associate editor of the Hilltop college paper, and an active member of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority.

A master of arts in education degree was received by Prudence B. Perry from Wayne university.

Floyd Regan Banks, Jr. was awarded the Ph. D. in physics at the University of Pennsylvania. Banks did his undergraduate work at Temple University and held a Frazier fellowship at Pennsylvania. He ranks especially high in thermodynamics and several of his ideas in the field of television have already attracted some of the country's leading industrialists.

Statistics

School	Number Enrolled	A.B. or B.S.
Howard University	2,403	158
Prairie View State	1,218	112
Tuskegee Institute	1,154	98
Virginia State College for Negroes	1,077	126
Hampton Institute	1,073	99
West Virginia State	857	87
Samuel Houston College	850	26
Florida A. & M. College	822	92
A. & T. College, N. Carolina	809	56
Wiley College	771	63
Lane College	759	44
Fisk University	715	60
Wilberforce University	711	145
State A. & M. College, S. Carolina	692	119
Morris Brown College	624	82
Kentucky State College	606	77
Miner Teachers College	604	101
Morgan College	558	73
Winston-Salem Teachers College	555	63
North Carolina College for Negroes	502	59
Arkansas State College	477	26
Shaw University	467	52
Georgia State College	460	36
Clark University	441	44
Morehouse College	417	58
Johnson C. Smith University	381	87
Spelman College	373	47
Virginia Union University	365	104
LeMoyne College	343	49
Lincoln University (Pa.)	334	47
Bluefield State Teachers College	331	37
Bennett College	314	47
Leland College	305	26
Allen University	302	31
Livingston College	302	39
Knoxville College, Tenn.	292	52
Colored A. & N. University, Okla.	283	69
Talladega College	283	40
Stowe Teachers College	283	9
Dillard University	275	41
St. Augustine's College	228	36
Claflin University, S. C.	219	36
Louisville Municipal College, Ky.	203	26
Paine College	189	18
Tougaloo College	147	19
State College for Colored Students, Del.	96	18
Atlanta University, School of Social Work	90	..
Gammon Theological Seminary	74	8
Coleman College	60	5
Storer College	60	3
Simmons University (Theological Dept.)	27	7
Cheney Teachers College	..	33
Total	25,781	2,890
New York University	556	15
Hunter College	...	18
Ohio State University	309†	16
University of Kansas	193	4
University of Michigan	155	...
University of Iowa	108	11
University of Illinois	102	11
Indiana University	102	5
Butler University	77	23
University of Pittsburgh	51*	5
Boston University	63	10
Oberlin College	41	8
University of Cincinnati	...	19
University of Nebraska	37	...
Kansas State College	23	1
Loyola University—School of Social Work	21	...
University of Denver	18	2

Henry Parks, Jr.
College of Commerce
Ohio State

Mary L. Durgan
Honor student
Morris Brown

Jeanne M. Curtis
A.B.
Mt. Holyoke

Ernest C. Tate
M.A.
New York

Vera J. Dixon
Magna cum laude
Claflin

William M. Mix
A.B.
Morehouse

Anatol C. Reeves
Honor student
Spelman

Margaret I. Carter
M.A.
Columbia

Sanford M. Perkins
Honor Graduate
Hampton

Fannie E. Frazier
Highest honors
Talladega

Vivian R. Turner
Ranking student
Stowe Teachers

Emory A. Wadlowe
Summa cum laude
Paine

Pacific Union College	18	2
Purdue University	15	1
C. C. N. Y. (School of Business)	15	...
Pennsylvania State College	15	2
Springfield College	13	1
Simmons College	12	6
University of Colorado	11	...
University of So. California	...	2
Bates College	8	3
University of Buffalo	8	2
Drew University	8	...
Union Theological Seminary	8	1
Boston College	5	...
Beloit College	5	...
Smith College	5	1
Creighton University	5	...
Tufts College	3	...
Colorado College	3	...
Hamline University	3	...
Radcliffe College	3	1
Rutgers University	3	1
Hamilton College	2	...
Wooster College	2	...
Bowdoin College	2	...
Wellesley College	2	...
Mount Holyoke†	2	1
Syracuse University	2	...
California Institute of Technology	2	...
Mass. Institute of Technology	2	1
Bradley Polytechnic Institute	2	...
Clark University	1	...
Barnard College	1	...
Brown	1	...
Total	2,043	173
Grand Total (exclusive of higher degrees)	27,824	3,063

* Not including graduate school.
† Not including summer session.

Masters Degrees

Howard University	42
Atlanta University	34
Fisk	17
University of Iowa	16
University of Pennsylvania	11
Boston University	8
University of Kansas	7
Ohio State	7
University of Cincinnati	5
University of So. California	7
Indiana University	4
Va. State College for Negroes	3
New York University	3
University of Pittsburgh	3
Loyola University—School of Social Work	3
Hampton Institute	2
University of Illinois	2
Boston College	2
University of Nebraska	1
Penna. State College	1
Springfield College	1
Syracuse University	1
Oberlin College	2
	182

HIGHER DEGREES

Meharry Medical College

Graduates		49
Medical	30	
Dental	5	
Dental Hygienists	3	
Nurses	11	

Howard Professional Schools

Graduate School (M.A. and M.S.)	42
Dentistry	13
Law	22
Medicine	30
Pharmacy	1
Religion	5

Atlanta University

Enrollment	115
Graduates (M.A. and M.S.)	34
Economics	1
Education	9
English	5
History	1
Mathematics	3
Sociology	8
Biology	1
Chemistry	2
Master of Social Work (awarded by the University for the first time)	4

Doctors of Philosophy

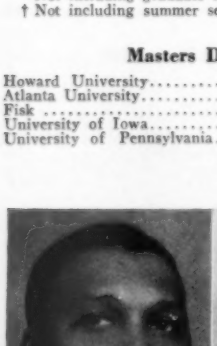
Harold Fletcher Lee.....Ohio State University
Halson V. Eagleson.....Indiana University
Hilda J. Lawson.....University of Illinois
Warren Banner.....University of Pittsburgh
Herman R. Branson.....University of Cincinnati
Lawrence E. Boyd.....University of Iowa
Frank G. Davis.....University of Iowa
L. D. Reddick.....University of Chicago
Mrs. Gertrude B. Rivers.....Cornell University
James R. Lawson.....University of Michigan
Thomas R. Solomon.....University of Michigan
Floyd Regan Banks, jr...University of Pennsylvania

Other Higher Degrees

(Including honorary degrees)

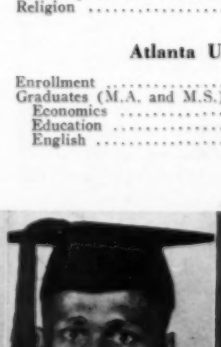
Morehouse College: Litt. D., LL.D.
Virginia State College: LL.D.
Temple University: Doctor of Education
Leland College: LL.D., D.D. (3)
Morgan College: D.D., LL.D., Doctor of Letters (2)
New York University: Doctor of Jurisprudence, LL.B. (2)
Claflin University: Doctor of Humane Letters
Boston University: M.D. (2)
University of Nebraska: D.D.S.
Morris Brown College: D.D. (2)
Howard University: M.S. (honorary), LL.D. (2, honorary)
Ohio State University: B.S. Pharmacy, M.D.
Purdue University: B.S. Pharmacy (2), B.S. Electrical Engineering
University of Kansas: LL.B., B.S. Pharmacy
Simmons University: D.D. (3), LL.D.

Grand total of graduates, including A.B., B.S., graduate, professional, Ph.D., divinity, masters of education, music, and miscellaneous degrees, 3,467.



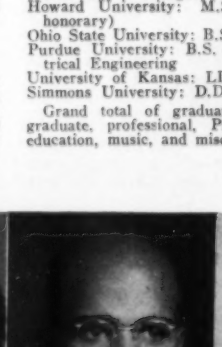
Rev. Henry Y. Bell
Honor student
Coleman

Henrietta M. Boyer
Ranking student
Delaware State

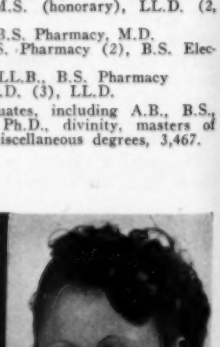


Harry T. Johnson
Magna cum laude
Claflin

Margarette Brodie
Ranking student
Florida A. & M.



Samuel E. Fuhr
Honor graduate
Langston



Cecille V. Evans
Magna cum laude
Langston

Education for Tolerance

By William S. Bernard

American schools must educate for tolerance, with first attention to the distinct minority problem in our country, if we are to resist the encroachments of the Fascists, says Dr. Bernard

AS the shadows of barbarism are once more engulfing Europe and the brutalitarian way of life seeks to revive the Dark Ages, it is only natural that the liberal element of democratic society raise its voice in protest, particularly against the treatment being meted out to the minority peoples, the forgotten men and women of the twentieth century.

And yet, disturbed as the old world is, it is imperative to remember that we in America have our own minority problem—the Negro; and that if we wish to resist the encroachments, either actual or ideological, of the Fascists we must first put our own house in order. Above all we must build up a set of social attitudes that embody our traditional democratic principles and which are based upon the deep conviction that they must be translated into reality. It is only by spreading our own ideals and then by socially implementing them that we may prepare ourselves for the defense of our own mores and folkways.

It is at this point that the possible role of the educator is made clear. For the development of democratic social attitudes must begin with the young. The old are too often hostile to or incapable of change. It is the youth of today, the adult of tomorrow, who are the hope of a reinvigorated social order. And with them the educator can work, if he will.

How to teach tolerance? How, especially, to teach the youth of white America to be tolerant toward the Negro? This account is the record of how one white educator has faced this problem, meeting with both success and failure. It is, however, a case history that has not been closed.

Three years ago I came to a western university to teach sociology. Fresh from Yale university where I had done all my undergraduate and graduate work, I carried with me the deep interest in the Negro that had been inspired by a study of American race problems—a course, incidentally, which had been introduced some years earlier as one of the first of its kind in the United States. Coming to the West, where nothing of exactly that nature had been attempted before, and where there were very few Negroes in relation to the total population of the state, I imagined that the teaching of race problems would be largely an academic matter. It seemed likely that the few students who might take such a course would do so merely to accumulate credits and would be most careful to maintain an impervious insulation to any ideas of an unfamiliar character.

Class of 200

That guess was wrong. Far from regarding the subject as being of the usual ivory tower variety, the students considered it as dealing with a current and vital problem, some two hundred flocking in to the lecture hall each spring. That is not to say that they were all sympathetic to the Negro, however. For, again to my surprise, I realized that most of them had already ideas and attitudes of their own. Even though they had seen few Negroes personally, in the mores of their family they had found crystalized a wide variety of opinions, ranging from downright hostility through smug superiority to a cold indifference. And having been conditioned to these sentiments early in life they now revealed them the more positively on being exposed to the subject for formal analysis and discussion.

The only heartening factor in the situation was that they were willing to listen. And so I started, conscious that my treatment of the problem would be more than academic, and that I had not merely a group of bored auditors on my hands, but a number of contentious and even hostile critics.

The initial steps were obvious. I had to give the students all the facts that could be mustered. They had been fed on shadow broth too long, and in most cases it had been a poisonous variety. So I plunged into the long and involved task of analyzing the Negro of yesterday and today, as to his social life and institutions, his birth rate and death rate, problems of health, the home and church, his occupational stratification, his economic prospects, and his political and civil rights in theory and in practice.

Negro Books as Texts

This gave them some data on which to build conclusions, but it was not enough. If possible, I wanted them to build convictions, and that was a more delicate job. First, I rejected as textbooks for the course all of the ordinary kind. After all, I was giving them that approach in the lectures and there was no need of duplication. Instead, they were given books by Negro authors and men of note—biography, fiction, poetry and belles-lettres. And I invited Negro leaders to address the class in person, explaining their own reactions to their situation. Thus the students could see the Negro at work in the intellectual field, get from him his own views on the various aspects of his problem, and begin at least to grasp the contributions he has made to our common civilization.

This approach helped considerably, for now I began to hear such remarks as: "Say, I never knew these birds could write;" or "You know, they've written some mighty fine books—better than most of our faculty could do!" Arguments developed over the merits of Booker T. Washington's program as compared with the more militant proposals of DuBois. And Moton's calm analysis was discussed along with the revealing biographies of James Weldon Johnson.

In this connection it was significant that gradually an understanding of the Negro as an individual, as a human being began to appear, without reference to the race problem. From the novels of Jessie Fauset, Rudolph Fisher, and Julia Peterkin evolved an interest in their characters as characters, regardless of color, and in their plots as situations likely to be shared by anyone.

Thus in the confines of the classroom the groundwork was laid for a change in the students' attitudes, and eventually a change in their behavior itself. Realizing always that not all of my charges were in sympathy with my point of view, I nevertheless hoped that enough of them had been won over to be prepared for the next item on the agenda, extracurricular discussion and argument with individuals to help push the lessons home.

(Continued on next page)

Extra Curricular Work

This was not easy to do, since it required so much time and effort. Fortunately I was in close contact with many students already, owing to being in charge of all student organizations and social life. And so I had ample opportunity to see them and mingle with them outside the classroom.

Many times on these occasions the subject of conversation would turn almost automatically to the Negro and questions would be propounded with bewildering rapidity. For example: "Don't you think the whites are inherently antagonistic to the Negro?" "Are Negroes really as capable as other races of achieving success?" "If the differences between the two races are cultural and not biological what can be done to insure equal opportunity?"

All of these and more would be raised, answered, rebutted, or solved for the time being, to be brought out again later by different questioners. Patience, presentation of facts and the constant reliance upon science rather than upon emotion was the only method to be used. Sometimes it worked and enlightenment ensued. Sometimes not.

One other extracurricular attempt was made, and with student organizations as such, instead of individuals. Sitting in with them at their meetings I essayed to make them see the disparity between their lofty ideals, their adherence to the Bill of Rights and the words of the "Founding Fathers," and their own customary practices. Pointing out that although the cause of democracy in Europe was of concern to everyone, the existence of democracy in the United States was of immediate and vital import to Americans, I tried desperately to bring them to the point where they would alter their own mores and make them conform to their confessed social objectives. If tolerance were a virtue, I argued, it should begin, like charity, at home. And if we deplored the plight of the Jews abroad, did we not have a more serious minority problem right here?

In short, the educational technique pursued consisted of three distinct but integrally related parts: investigation and analysis in the classroom, where the student was made familiar with all phases of the problem; diagnosis outside the classroom, preferably by the student himself, and on the basis of his own conclusions reached after due consideration and discussion; and actual therapy or treatment of the problem itself on the part of the student organizations available and capable of influencing student attitudes and behavior.

Variety of Results

The results obtained so far from this somewhat unorthodox pedagogy are naturally varied. On the positive side of the ledger may be listed the following changes. No longer do the students ask to move their seats away from a Negro who happens to be assigned a seat next to them. They are on the whole more gracious and friendly to their Negro classmates than before. Each year they listen courteously and interestedly to whatever Negro I bring before them, and many of them crowd around him afterwards asking questions and exchanging ideas with him as freely as with me. There seems to be on the campus more of an honest attempt at viewing the problem in a scientific manner, on its own merits and without recourse to emotions. Tolerance and not condescension is more generally understood and defended than hitherto.

On one unhappy instance when a Negro boy had been attacked in a moment of unthinking anger by a white boy, there was universal condemnation of the latter's action, and only a difference of opinion on the degree of punishment that should be accorded; indeed, one prominent student from the South was of the belief that the penalties should be more severe than if the victim had been white, so that the community might know the Negroes were not undefended.

In another case a southern student lost the job he had been holding during the summers in his home state as secretary of a trade association when he insisted that Negroes be represented at the annual convention, at which regulations affecting all persons in that occupation were to be passed. He was, of course, opposed violently by his white co-officials. But rather than yield, he fought determinedly on until he was ousted. He has not given up, however, and is now working to get the support of other possible liberals, and intends to return again to the attack.

With the student organizations the results have been divided. Although one honorary society was on the point of admitting Negroes to membership, at the last moment it backed down. But the various political clubs, study clubs and the like have shifted some of their attention to the Negro. With the approval of the local Cosmopolitan Club, which has always been perfectly tolerant and very helpful, these groups requested and secured a faculty investigation of discriminations allegedly practiced upon minority groups on the campus, and will be instrumental in formulating a program of action when the conclusions are reached.

On the negative side of the ledger, however, there are many entries still recorded. Foremost is the fact that a change in attitude does not necessarily imply a change in actions. There is still a wide gulf between preachment and practice. And even the new attitudes possessed by many may be counteracted when the students leave school and enter a community where the majority attitudes are definitely against the Negro "unless he keeps his place."

There are still doubters, critics and die-hards of the old school. There are still the little Kleaglets who subscribe to the Hitleresque Aryan mythology and similar biological balderdash. And there are still the verbose intellectuals who weep for China, sigh for Spain, and wax frenetic over the Czechs and Jews—but ignore the Negro.

It is thus clear that the campaign of common sense has not been victorious. But it is the author's hope that some important skirmishes have been won. And the program must be continued. For if education is to prove its great contention that it changes man and remakes society, now is the time for the testing. In a world increasingly succumbing to the social shaman and the political witch doctor, the sanity and safety of human society are at bay. Attack being the best defense, and our nation having a distinct minority problem of its own, a positive and widespread education for tolerance is daily more urgent. If it and other like steps are not undertaken, if democracy is left to chance, then our educational system will have failed and our civilization will be receptive instead of allergic to the man on horseback.

Pushed for Council

Homer S. Brown, representative in the Pennsylvania legislature, who was voted this spring by the newspaper correspondents in the state capitol as the "most able member" of the legislature, has been suggested as a member of the Pittsburgh city council to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Councilman Charles Anderson. In a signed editorial in the Pittsburgh *Post-Gazette* for July 14, Paul Block, publisher, states "He has shown himself to be a conscientious and exceptionally able student of public affairs. His record in Harrisburg is outstanding. He has courage, intelligence and integrity."

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Editorials

Editor, ROY WILKINS
Advisory Board: J. E. Spingarn, Dr. Louis T. Wright, Lewis Gannett, Walter White

Powerful Aid for the Klan

THERE is no other way to look at the confirmation of Elmer D. Davies as a federal judge except as an aid to the ideas and program of the Ku Klux Klan. It matters not that Judge Davies is not now a member of the hooded order of bigotry and hate—according to his own statement. The harm lies in the fact that officials occupying the highest places in the executive and legislative branches of the government have acquiesced in the appointment to a lifetime judicial office of a man who admitted he was once a member of the klan. By that act every present member of the klan has been informed that he is not barred from rewards, prestige, and positions of trust—even positions permitting him to interpret the laws and the ideals of the nation, and to sit in judgment upon his fellow citizens.

President Roosevelt was informed of the klan membership of Davies three months before action was taken in the Senate. Attorney General Frank Murphy was also informed and had in his office a photostatic copy of an affidavit that Davies had been a klansman.

The members of the Senate judiciary committee and 62 other senators were informed about Davies three days before the name came up for confirmation.

So everyone knew. No pious cries can be raised now about lack of information.

With this knowledge all about, with the certainty of a stiff fight on the floor, the backers of Davies resorted to trickery. Senator Kenneth McKellar of Tennessee, who collaborated with Senator Tom Connally of Texas in killing the federal anti-lynching bill, now teamed up with Connally, chairman of the sub-committee which approved Davies, and moved to take up the confirmation out of its regular order in the Senate business. Few members were present and no objection was raised. Davies was confirmed in a minute or two and notice of the action directed to be sent to the President.

When the senators began arriving in the chamber later for the executive session at which the Davies nomination was supposed to be considered, they found the action taken and the message on the way to the White House. They voted to recall it, led by Senator W. Warren Barbour of New Jersey. Their request, although made the same day only a little time after the confirmation, was delayed and did not reach the White House until the next noon. By that time Mr. Roosevelt had already signed and sent the commission to Davies.

The whole procedure smells—and not pleasantly. In the midst of the loud talk of the President and the Attorney General about cleaning up the federal bench, in the midst of the repetitious pronouncements about preserving democracy and eschewing any program of racial and religious hatred as totalitarian and un-American, the speed and trickery of the administration in the Davies incident are cause for grave concern to Negro voters approaching the 1940 elections. Moreover this action ties in closely with—

Klan Threats to Voters

IN Greenville, S. C., the Ku Klux Klan has advertised in the daily papers seeking to rally all members and sympathizers to the task of preventing Negroes from registering and voting. The leader of the youth council of the N.A.A.C.P. has been arrested upon a trumped-up charge that he *telephoned* a white girl asking her for a date. Prior to his arrest, this young man was active in getting Negroes to register, in instructing them in their rights, and in keeping watch at the place designated for registration. He had been interviewed by reporters for the hostile dailies; he had been threatened by the klan; he knew he was "on the spot."

The accusation that in these circumstances he would do anything as foolish (in South Carolina) as telephoning a white girl for a date is preposterous.

It is to this kind of intimidation, however, that the New Deal administration in Washington has given its sanction—indirectly, but effectively—by the confirmation of Elmer D. Davies. The Greenville situation will be fought through to the end. Either South Carolina is in the United States of America and under its Constitution or it is not. The big question is whether the heads of the government at Washington intend to follow the path of the klan and South Carolina, or the path of democracy. The answer will influence in no small degree the actions of Negro voters in seventeen states in 1940, and may have decisive effect upon the whole 1940 election.

Air Pilots

AT times we grow cynical about this country of ours and the way it treats its black citizens, but we always come back to the fact that it is our country as well as the next man's—perhaps more so. We helped fight to free it from Britain and we have fought in every war to preserve and strengthen it. We have helped build it with our bone and muscle, sweat and blood. We helped create its wealth and pile its power on power. We have given to it of our own talents, wrought beauty, and enriched its culture. For all its shortcomings, it is *ours*.

That is why we want all the hard barriers in the armed services of the nation taken down. We want to fly and fight for our country. We want no bars in any branch of the army, navy or air corps. The declaration of Secretary of War Woodring that his department is studying ways of training Negro air pilots is heartening, but we want action. Let us see some Negro cadets in training and let the enlistment offices for other branches open up to our men and boys. In war the point is manpower, not the color of the manpower. Important, also, is the morale of that manpower.

Lily White Corruption

THE stories that come out of Louisiana these days of corruption, manipulation, blackjacking, and just plain stealing must bring a chuckle to every thinking Negro. Federal agents are swarming all over Louisiana, turning up every day or two some new tale of bare-faced swindling and robbery. Three men have been indicted for selling the furniture of a hotel *twice* to Louisiana State university, price, $75,000.

The white folks in Dixie are still fond of talking about the "corruption" of the Negro-and-white legislatures during Reconstruction. They manage to manufacture a few shudders at the "horrors" of that era. Just the other day a Greenville, S. C., paper had an editorial spasm over a few hundred Negroes registering to vote, and declaimed solemnly about Negro voting during the Reconstruction and how it could never be endured again, etc., etc.

The only trouble with the Negroes is that they are pikers. If all the corruption in all the states during Reconstruction were added together it is doubtful whether it would equal that now being brought to light in the one lily-white state of Louisiana.

Missouri

(*Continued from page 232*)

at fairly high salaries, but the great bulk saw the bill in its true light—a subterfuge, as it was called by the president of the Kansas City branch of the N.A.A.C.P.

Missouri had no intention of complying with the Gaines decision. The Taylor bill was an outright affront to the United States supreme court. It provided for the development of Lincoln university until it reached the standard of the University of Missouri, but it did not provide the means by which this "equalization" was to come about.

$200,000 vs. $3,000,000

No money was provided in the Taylor bill to make Lincoln "equal" to Missouri U., but a few weeks after its introduction a separate appropriations bill, also introduced by Taylor, set aside a special fund of $200,000 for the "expansion" of Lincoln. The same bill gave $3,000,000 to Missouri university. The Lincoln university curators were given the impossible task of making Lincoln equal to a three-million-dollar institution on the paltry sum of $200,000.

But the "joker" in the whole situation comes in the words "special fund." We in Missouri are accustomed to special funds which turn out to be "no funds." Whenever an appropriation is labeled "special" it is understood the money is to come out of state funds not specifically allocated. But there are no funds left after the state's money is divided among the schools, state institutions and various branches of the government. There is no where for Lincoln's special fund of $200,000 to come from.

The bill is reminiscent of a similar $500,000 "special" fund appropriated to Lincoln in 1921 when it was changed from an "institute" to a "university." Not a dime of this half-million dollars ever went to Lincoln, because the state funds were exhausted before the "special" appropriation was reached.

The money was to have been used to develop Lincoln into a first-class undergraduate college. But although on Missouri's statutes, Lincoln became a "university" in 1921, it was not until 14 years later, in 1935, that it was accredited as an undergraduate school.

So when the Taylor bill spoke of having Lincoln U. a graduate school equal to the University of Missouri, Negroes wondered, that if it took the state 14 years to make Lincoln qualify as an undergraduate school, how much longer it would take to make professional schools, such as law, medicine, journalism, engineering, meet the standard requirements? Even if Missouri had all the money necessary to duplicate the professional schools at Missouri U., and was willing to spend it, it would take 20 to 25 years to build law, medical, journalism, engineering schools which could compare favorably with those schools which have been in operation for nearly 100 years at Missouri U. The journalism school at M. U. is the best in the country. Could it be duplicated?

Missouri's taxpayers know that the state cannot afford to support two schools as expensive as Missouri university, which costs $3,000,000 each biennium. The fund of $200,000, even if it were given Lincoln, would not begin to "equalize" Lincoln with M. U. The supreme court has said that Missouri may not give to the one or two Negro youths who might wish to study medicine or law any less than it gives its white youths.

If Lloyd Gaines is the only Negro in Missouri who wants to study law, the state must build a law school for him equal in every way to the law school at Missouri U. This is a high price to pay just to keep Gaines from studying along with white boys at Columbia.

The state knows how much it costs to build a state university complete with graduate and professional courses. So when it designates $200,000 as enough to make Lincoln equal to M. U., it admits one of two things: (a) That it does not take $3,000,000 to run Missouri U. but the taxpayers are being fooled while somebody pockets all over and above $200,000; (b) Or that it considers $200,000 enough for Negroes and does not intend to give them equal education.

Believing that the state took the second position and that the Taylor bill was in open defiance to the supreme court, citizens organized their attack and fought by telegrams, letters, petitions and by personal appearances before the legislators.

Thousands of petitions urging legislators to vote against House Bill 195 were printed by *The Call*, weekly newspaper in Kansas City, and sent to its agents and news gatherers in 150 cities of Missouri. The agents obtained the signatures of citizens and voters in their respective towns and sent them to the legislators from their districts.

Hearing Date Concealed

The "war" became so heated that the state tried to slip the Taylor bill through the legislature. The hearing on the bill before the house universities committee was held without public announcement of the date of the hearing. So the bill was approved by the committee and sent to the floor of the house before the public was given an opportunity to appear before the committee to state its opposition.

As soon as citizens learned that the committee had approved of the bill, Kansas Citians held a conference with the two legislators from the Negro section of the city and demanded that they exert every effort to get House Bill 195 referred back to the committee so that the citizens of the state whom it would most affect could state their objections to the bill. The legislators, elected largely by Negroes, followed the wishes of their constituents and had the bill returned to the committee. On February 23, the date set for the hearing, six carloads of Kansas Citians, armed with petitions with thousands of signatures, and equipped with strong arguments went to Jefferson City to attack the Taylor bill.

Despite the opposition, however, the house committee reported the bill favorably and it went to the floor where it passed by a majority of 102 to 19.

Undaunted by their failure in the house, voters immediately began to demand that the senate defeat the bill. On the day of the committee hearing, 200 Negro citizens left their jobs, drove their own cars at their own expense to Jefferson City to urge the committee to let House Bill 195 die a peaceful death.

Ten speakers, nine colored, one white, denounced the Taylor bill on these major points: (1) It is invalid and unconstitutional. (2) It is impractical. (3) It would create an unnecessary tax burden. (4) It is an attempt to evade and postpone compliance with the supreme court decision in the Gaines case. (5) It continues the spirit of intolerance and racial prejudice which is subsiding all over the nation.

Despite these arguments, presented in an intelligent, forceful manner, the senate committee approved the bill and sent it to the senate floor where it passed by a vote of 25 to 6.

The last hope to defeat the bill was put in Governor Lloyd C. Stark, an aspirant for a U. S. office in 1940. Telegrams, letters and petitions were showered upon him urging him to veto the bill, but he, too, failed the Negro and signed it on May 4.

Determined to Fight On

With the governor's signature, the Taylor bill has become law, but the Missourians have not given up the fight. They will keep plugging away until the Taylor statute is taken before the United States supreme court and is ruled un-

(*Continued on page 246*)

From the Press of the Nation

Editorial of the Month

Mrs. Roosevelt's Speech

The Chicago *Defender*, Chicago, Ill.

IN presenting the Spingarn Medal to Marian Anderson at the thirtieth annual conference of the N.A.A.C.P. held in Richmond, Va., Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt alluded to the problems of Democracy that should be the concern of all those who live under this republic.

She said, I want to speak to you not as a special group, but as American citizens. Although she realized that there were issues with which members of the Race were vitally concerned, she felt that in a large measure those issues could not be detached from the main outline of this civilization.

It is her belief that a representative, constitutional government is effective only to the extent that its constituents are enlightened on the nature of their obligations. The right of the people to make their views and wants known to their representatives in Congress is a classic distinction between American Democracy and European dictatorship. She laid particular emphasis on the validity of the claim of the masses to educational and economic opportunities.

Not once during the course of her address did she find it necessary to refer to the racial identity of the members of the audience. She spoke with characteristic earnestness and poise. Her utterances bespoke a genuine interest in the major problems which confront, and have confronted American Democracy.

Speaking in the very stronghold of southern reactionary groups, she made no attempt to compromise with southern traditions. She stated in clear, definite language the problems of a democracy and the tasks of its citizens, in the presence of those stalwart sons of Virginia—Senators Byrd and Glass—who have opposed every major liberal legislation of the New Deal.

Only a woman of great courage and of unusual foresight could have registered her convictions with such force and persuasion. It was a great speech, a great occasion, surpassed only by the greatness of Mrs. Roosevelt.

With efforts being made to have Congress adjourn speedily this month, we hope that our "Forgotten Man," Matthew A. Henson, will not again be forgotten in the rush and bustle of the closing days.

Through Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell of Illinois, the race's only representative in Congress, a bill was introduced on January 3rd providing for a suitable gold medal, not to exceed $500 in cost, to be presented to Mr. Henson by the President of the United States, in addition to the federal government paying Mr. Henson an annual pension of $2,500 in recognition of his exploits.

It has been 30 years since Matt Henson accompanied Admiral Robert E. Peary in discovery of the North Pole and it has been thirty years since efforts were started to have the United States government officially recognize his exploits. All possible honors were bestowed by the government on Peary but Henson has remained the forgotten man—forgotten by his government. . . . New York, N. Y., *Age*.

The nation is training airplane pilots. It apparently anticipates a need for a considerable reserve of civilian pilots in event of armed conflict. However, it is training only white pilots and practically no attention is being paid to the potential Negro civilian aviator for one reason or another.

There are two theories about this neglect of the colored youth in the program of aviation training for civilians.

Perhaps both arguments have merit. At any rate, there will be 12,000,000 black Americans who must be defended when and if this nation needs defense. It is not fair to our white brethren that they alone should enjoy the "privilege" of facing the guns on land, on sea and in the air, while Negro Americans bask in the relatively safe places consigned to labor battalions in the Army, mess attendants in the Navy, and the hangar porters in the Air Corps. 'Tis less dangerous but not much fun.

Then, too, our last war experience showed us that when Uncle Sam gets pushed he'll call on his black citizens to do some real fighting. If we aren't trained, we'll be killed off a lot faster than the trained young men are. . . . Norfolk, Va., *Journal and Guide*.

Whatever one may think of the religious teachings of Father Divine, the diminutive evangelist, what he practices seems unfamiliarly Christian, and is thus proving very embarrassing to many of the "best people" in New York State.

Father Divine has just purchased a private estate in exclusive Sutton Manor, a swank residential park near New Rochelle, N. Y., through one of his many white followers. The horse-hound-and-yacht crowd is up in arms. One lawyer sat up all night trying to find some way to oust these inoffensive people who had paid $7,500 cash for property once valued at $50,000, and which the bank had been unable to sell.

The little evangelist has been impertinent enough to strike at the very roots of the color problem in America, first, by establishing a church that embraces human beings of all colors and nationalities without discrimination; second, by practicing as well as preaching about love and peace; and third, by undermining the system of residential segregation which has increasingly grown up in every Northern community.

Within the last few years, Father Divine and his followers have acquired at least forty substantial estates in the choice Hudson River Valley area on which thousands of former slum-dwellers now reside and raise their own food.

In addition, this movement has established hundreds of low-priced restaurants, tailor shops, retail stores and even factories giving employment to thousands of persons.

It is perhaps impertinent for a little obscure Negro to have so many concrete accomplishments to his credit; to challenge not only the traditional American attitude on color, but the whole system of class, caste and economic parasitism that has held back the emancipation of America to a fuller and better life.

In the words of the late lamented Bert Williams: "He may be crazy but he ain't no fool.". . . .Pittsburgh, Pa., *Courier*.

Listed as one of the "accomplishments" of the Missouri legislature is the legislation affecting Lincoln university, which passed both houses and was signed by the governor. It was offered as the state's compliance with the mandate of the U. S. supreme court. But it cannot possibly provide equal education. It should have been labeled one of the "failures" of the legislature. . . .Kansas City, Mo., *Call*.

Not Scared

By James K. Baker

Casper wouldn't move because he wasn't scared of white folks and guns. At the last moment, just after midnight, he needed help and got it — a story to remember

IT looked as if the new lawyer was going to have a hard time of it. All the desirable homes in the colored section of the little city were occupied and it wouldn't look right to have a man of his position rooming with somebody. We were talking about it around Sam's barber shop today and the boys all agreed that it looked bad for young Casper.

One of them started some foolish talk about his opening up over on Walnut street. But hell, man, he should have known those white folks weren't going to stand for that. And anyway, he couldn't do any business, I told him, because none of us would go over there after him and white folks had too many lawyers of their own to be patronizing a new colored one. It was like Jessie, that's my wife, had said at supper last night, "If that fellow thinks we're going to run all over looking for him to give our money to, he's a fool. Besides, he's liable to get all dicty like living 'mongst white people. And you know, Jim, I ain't got too much confidence in colored lawyers noway."

We hadn't settled poor Casper anywhere, when Sam's nosy boy came running into the shop to tell us that the young fool had taken a house on Walnut street and the whites were already raising sand about it. Then it was on for sure, I knew. Everybody outside was arguing and gesturing so we all joined in it to pick up whatever they knew or said they knew—you know how our folks are forever claiming something, which they don't know nothing about, to be true.

Carrie Smith was pretty mad at Casper "for trying to stick in with those po' white trash" and, in her position as vice-president of the Inter-Racial Good Will Committee of Alderton, Pennsylvania, she would see to it that her white friends knew that us colored folks didn't approve of Casper moving over there. When Carrie ended her say, old Josh Paige looked away out into space and mumbled knowingly, "Well, one thing's certain, thar ain't no law that'll make him move." Wisely, Josh kept eyes wandering into space so that he wouldn't have to face the death sentence in Carrie's eyes as she marched away. A few of the crowd thought that there wasn't much else for the young fellow to do and I sorta thought so myself but I didn't say anything because Jessie had told me to keep my mouth out of things that didn't concern me.

Uptown they were giving colored folks some real cold stares. Somebody told me that Casper was as good as dead if he didn't hurry up and get himself and his family out of that house. He talked on real excited like, telling me how Curt Williams had stepped off the curb in front of some white fellow's car causing the driver to mash on his brakes to keep from hitting him. The fellow cursed and started up again and as he passed Curt he hollered, "If you don't watch your step, nigger, you'll get a dose of Casper's medicine." So they were going to kill him, but hell, this ain't Georgia, this is Pennsylvania, man. Just like old Josh said, they can't do anything, according to the law. No, they shouldn't kill the poor fellow, that wouldn't be nice. But I'd better mind my wife and keep out of this.

Me and Jessie talked it over at supper that night and she seemed pretty upset about it. She didn't like what Casper had done, but the story about Curt Williams made her scared of trouble. And a hundred times she pointed that long finger at me and said, "Now look, Jim, you keep out of it. I don't mind taking care of a live man but I ain't wastin' no money on no dead one." That settled it for me; I was sorry for the young lawyer, but I wasn't going to get in wrong with Jessie.

LATE that night, some of the boys on the corner suggested sort of casually walking through Walnut street and seeing how things looked. Well, I didn't have nothing to do and there wasn't any harm in just looking around so I agreed to go along. From the end of the street, we could see the lights in the new Casper home shining quietly and everything seemed still. We looked at each other and all of us were thinking the same thing—nobody over here was kicking about anything. Anyway, we began walking slowly up the street toward the house. Just before we got in front of the small lawn in front of the house, we saw Casper and his new bride pass the side window laughing. That put us all at ease and then we saw those damn signs on each side of the steps. Big and black, the white letters stood out in the night, IF YOU WANT TO LIVE, BE GONE BY MIDNITE.

Ed just said, "Christ!", the rest of us didn't say nothing, too scared I guess. Somebody pulled out his watch, "It's five minutes to." Timidly, I suggested that one of us ought to go in and tell him. The boys nominated me and Jessie's warning came and went through my brain as I rang the bell. Casper, himself, came to the door, "What can I do for you, sir, at this late hour?" I pointed to the signs.

He laughed, "Oh, those. Don't pay any attention to them, I'm not." I gulped and mumbled, "Well, I thought I'd just warn you." Laughing still, he thanked me and closed the door, "That fellow's crazy, boys," I told them. And Ed said, "Damn if I know what he could have been laughing about."

We walked on to the end of the street still trying to figure it all out. We had just turned off Walnut street when we heard the shot. Walking back quickly we saw a mob of men and boys coming out of Old Man Turner's yard shouting and moving straight for Casper's house. One of the boys said, "Let's go and get some guns and some more men." I had left then, I was going to be in on this, to hell with Jessie's warnings; that young fellow is too brave to be left alone like that. I hurried over to Sam's to get my gun (Jessie wouldn't allow one in the house) and started back on the run. I met the rest of them coming in a hurry. They told me to wait until they got the gang together but I couldn't wait, it might be too late now.

When I got back, there he was standing out on the porch, tall and calm like a general giving orders. And that's just what he was doing. He was daring one of that crowd gathered out there to step on his property. God! he was cool. And then it happened.

From my place behind one of the trees along the curb I saw one dirty, red, white man raise his gun. Jessie wouldn't like it, but to hell with her. I leveled my pistol at his big body. Guess I'll have to look around for a job now if I don't get the chair. Oh, hell, I squeezed firmly on the trigger and watched him grab his side, turn around facing me, and sink down, his face falling hard on the green grass. . . .

They told me in jail that Casper wasn't going to move and the law would protect him. I haven't seen Jessie but she ain't got no kick, I kept my mouth out of it, it was that damn gun that wouldn't stay quiet.

Ulysses T. Carter, Jr.
B. S.
Rhode Island

Edna M. Simmons
B. E.
Duluth Teachers College

Cecil Whittaker
A. B.
S. C. State
A. & M. College

Ernestine Varnado
Honor graduate
Lane

Orange T. Clemmons
Honor student
Wiley

Ruby Z. Madden
Ranking Student
Virginia Union

Frances M. Harris
Honor student
Wilberforce

Cleveland J. Franks
M. A.
New York

Alta May Clark
Honor student
Livingston

Roscoe F. Dixon
Magna cum laude
Tougaloo

Regina L. Smith
Honor graduate
Cheney

Ann E. Kinch
Ranking student
Virginia State

Above, Walter White, N. A. A. C. P. secretary, receives the honorary degree of doctor of laws from Howard university at the commencement June 9. President Mordecai W. Johnson is handing Dr. White his degree and Dr. Charles H. Thompson is adjusting the hood. Howard also awarded an LL. D. to President W. J. Hale of Tennessee A. & I. and an M. S. to Matthew Henson

Below, at left, Charlotte Crump, University of Minnesota

Maxine Davis
Ranking student
Bennett

James Pendergrast
Honor graduate
A. & T. College
N. C.

Aldace S. Mercomes
A. B.
Bethel

Lucy L. Clemmons
Highest honors
Louisville Municipal

Randall G. Gay
Ranking student
Clark

Missouri

(*Continued from page 242*)

constitutional because it deprives Negroes of their right to an education equal to that of white citizens.

The supreme court will be called upon to pass upon the Taylor law unless the University of Missouri admits Lloyd Gaines to its law school in September. If the university denies Gaines entrance on the grounds that the Taylor law complies with the supreme court decision, then the fight will begin. Missouri will try to "get away" with paying Gaines' tuition to another state school while a "makeshift" law school is being established at Lincoln.

But in outlawing the tuition aid clause in an old Missouri law, the supreme court ruled that Missouri could not ask another state to perform a service for its citizens that it was unwilling to perform for them.

The supreme court will have to nullify the Taylor law to be consistent with the Gaines decision.

The citizens of Missouri are aroused as never before over the attempt of Taylor to "whitewash" the Gaines decision. Nothing has tended to unify the race like this concerted effort to defeat the Taylor bill. The real effect of this united opposition will come in the approaching election years when the legislators who voted in favor of House Bill 195 will want the support of the 150,000 Negro voters in Missouri. Both Governor Stark and John Taylor are aspirants for U. S. posts.

The Negroes of Missouri were not alone in their fight on the Taylor bill. Many white citizens were on their side of right and justice. A white professor at a school of theology in St. Louis even went so far as to join the St. Louis delegation which went to Jefferson City to the senate committee hearing. This white professor shamed the members of his race, saying, "I feel a sense of shame that it was necessary for a group of people of one race to have to come down here and show us the way to treat them."

Hitler and Missouri

Although the legislature passed House Bill 195, it was not done without some opposition. The staunchest fighter against the bill was a representative from Hickory county, who was not widely known among the Negro citizens. It was his own love for fair play that caused O. B. Whitaker to say on the floor of the house in a speech against the Taylor bill: "We denounce Hitler for his unjust discrimination against Jews. Our university's discrimination against Negroes is even less defensible. Hitler wrongs Jews legally; our University of Missouri wrongs a class of its loyal citizens illegally. In his brutal discrimination against Jews, Hitler violates no law of his state, no constitutional guaranty of his country, no decree of his courts; the university, in its unjust discrimination against the Negro youth of our state, violates and defies them all."

Whitaker did not stop there. He went further, saying: "Why exclude the children of Negro citizens of the state (from the University of Missouri) when the school is open to Japanese? I would rather have children of mine associate with those who have been good citizens of Missouri than with Japanese who are being trained to slaughter innocent persons on the battlefields. I do not know of any good reason for this bill. We should answer the United States supreme court's demands by admitting Negroes to our state university."

But Whitaker's arguments, as strong and logical as they were, fell on deaf ears. He was chided and lambasted in the house chamber by his fellow legislators for pleading the cause of the Negro.

The fight for equal education in Missouri will go on until there is as much opportunity for a Negro youth to be educated in his home state as for a white youth. With the Gaines decision as their bulwark, Missourians are prepared to stand their ground until they attain their full measure of citizenship. The supreme court decision must be carried out in letter and spirit before the fight is finished.

To Marian Anderson

(After hearing her sing Schubert's "Ave Maria")

By Charles Edward Russell

Singing there is of evening star to star,
Infallibly to listening spirits known:
And singing when to trumpets softly blown
The Sun wheels up its gold and crimson car:
And singing when on whitened peaks afar
The glory of his parting glance has shown:
And singing when with solemn undertone
The seas curl down upon the harbor bar.

All these you compass, singer strangely gifted,
And more—a certain spell on one that hears,
Something that shows him ways and lights uplifted
And routs the spectres of old doubts and fears.
I know—I saw the vault celestial rifted
And there the face of Mercy—dewed with tears.

"Negro Stephen Foster"

In *The Etude* for July appears an article "The Negro Stephen Foster" by Dr. Kelly Miller. It is the first published biography of James A. Bland, the Negro composer who wrote "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny," "In the Evenin' By the Moonlight" and "Oh Dem Golden Slippers."

Along the N.A.A.C.P. Battlefront

Detroit Leads Again

Not satisfied with having led the country among N.A.A.C.P. branches last year with 3,300 members, the Detroit, Mich., branch, under the presidency of Dr. James J. McClendon, came back in June, 1939, with a total of 5,553 members and $6,525.

These totals make the Detroit branch the largest in the association by about 2,000 members. The drive in June was conducted under the general direction of Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, field secretary, with Mrs. Havanna Butler as general chairman. A detailed report of memberships and money raised by divisions and individuals will appear in the September CRISIS.

Annual Conference

A report of the 30th annual conference, which met in Richmond, Va., June 27-July 2, together with the conference photograph and a selection of other pictures and the resolutions in full will appear in the September CRISIS. The report, also, will include the youth section of the conference.

Conviction Reversed

The Arkansas supreme court in June reversed the conviction of Rome and Mose Bone, charged with the murder of Mrs. John Deaver at Rose City, Arkansas, September 8, 1938. Rome Bone had been sentenced to be electrocuted and Mose Bone had been sentenced to life imprisonment. They were alleged to have killed Mrs. Deaver, wife of a cotton planter, in an argument over the weight of a sack of cotton. At the trial, Scipio A. Jones, engaged by the Little Rock, Ark., N.A.A.C.P. branch, objected to the lily-white jury system and the court, in answer to this objection, excused three jurors on the panel and summoned three Negroes from the street to take their places. Mr. Jones made a motion to quash, but it was overruled. The prosecuting attorney promptly challenged the Negro jurors and they were excused.

In reversing the conviction, the Arkansas supreme court devoted most of its opinion to the jury question and ruled on the ground that Negroes have been systematically excluded from jury service. In the supreme court, the defendants were represented by Attorney Jones and Leon A. Ransom, of the national legal committee. Other attorneys in the case were F. W. A. Eiermann, Wallace A. Purifoy, Jr., and Elmer Scroggens.

HORATIO THOMPSON

President, Baton Rouge, La., branch

Branch News

The **District of Columbia** branch has opened an office at 1011 "U" Street, N.W. Dr. C. Herbert Marshall is president and John Lovell, Jr., is secretary.

Dr. William Blount was the speaker for the **Kansas City, Kansas,** branch June 11. Special music was rendered by the church choir with solos by Mrs. A. C. Banks and Napoleon Hilliard. Mrs. Nancy Williams gave a reading.

High school graduates of 1939 were honored at a meeting of the **Akron, O.,** branch June 18. Samuel T. Kelly was the speaker. The meeting also marked the end of the spring membership campaign.

Dean William Pickens, director of branches, was the principal speaker at a meeting sponsored by the **Newark, O.,** branch June 16.

Max Yergan, executive director of the International Committee on African Affairs, and lecturer on Negro history and culture at the College of the City of New York, delivered an address for the **White Plains, N. Y.,** branch June 25 on "Negroes and the Present World Changes."

The **Wilmington, Del.,** branch had Walter White, N.A.A.C.P. secretary, as the principal speaker at its dinner June 22.

The **Staten Island, N. Y.,** branch heard Dean Pickens in a lecture June 21.

A "rose party" was held by the **Sharon, Pa.,** branch, June 21, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Wagner under the chairmanship of Mrs. Raymond L. Jackson. The purpose was to raise a contribution to the national legal defense fund of the association.

Dr. D. W. Anthony of **Princeton, N. J.,** president of the New Jersey State Conference of branches, made a personal investigation of school segregation in Pleasantville, N. J., during June.

H. C. Ingram was elected president of the newly-organized **Elkhart, Ind.,** branch on June 13. The meeting was held at the Canaan Baptist church. Other officers elected were Bud Burson, vice-president; John Wood, secretary; Harry Hansborough, treasurer; Mrs. Inez Brotton, program chairman; and Mrs. Ida Wyatt, reporter.

The **Johnstown, Pa.,** branch appointed William S. Leftwich, Dr. B. K. Johnson and Columbus Quarrels as a legal redress committee with Mr. Leftwich as chairman. The branch also sent a letter to Judge Ivan J. McKenrick asking for an appointment in regard to a remark alleged to have been made by the jurist to a Negro defendant in a recent case.

Formal presentation of the charter of the **Champaign-Urbana, Ill.,** branch took place June 16. The presentation marked the closing of a drive for 500 new members under the direction of Reverend Wilfred C. Doty. Edward B. Jourdain, Evanston alderman, was the guest speaker. Simeon B. Osby, state president of the N.A.A.C.P., was in charge of the program.

Miss Louise Thompson of New York City addressed the **Pasadena, Cal.,** branch June 22. Miss Thompson is the executive secretary of the English speaking section of the International Workers' Order with headquarters in New York. W. Alfred Wilkins is president of the branch and Miss Gladys Harris is secretary.

The **Bridgeport, Conn.,** branch met July 7.

The **Fresno, California,** branch sponsored the showing on June 24 of "Midnight Shadows," a motion picture with an all-Negro cast. The Reverend Ellis McNeil. Mrs. Florence Hutchinson, and Mrs. Ethel Garner arranged for the showing.

The **Paterson, N. J.,** branch held a lawn party June 29. The party was arranged by Mrs. Vivian Ellis, Mrs. Margaret Mosely,

1940 N.A.A.C.P. Conference to Philadelphia

Increasing its membership by over 400, the Philadelphia branch closed its 1939 annual membership campaign in June with 1,190 members. With a little "clean-up" work to be done, it is expected that the membership money will reach $2,000. Philadelphia, however, made the honor roll at the Richmond conference because its full quota of $1,000 has been paid in. Pictured in the front row, left to right, are Miss Gretchen James and Mrs. Katie M. Green, captains; Herbert T. Miller, treasurer of the branch; Miss Mabel Simmons, office secretary; Dr. Harry J. Greene, president of the branch; Mrs. Hattie J. Simpson, holding flowers awarded for reporting largest income during last week of campaign; G. James Fleming, director of the campaign, and 12-year-old Flora Dorsey, who got twelve members herself. Other captains in the campaign were Richard America, Harriett G. Conway, Dr. William M. Cousins, A. F. Cuyjet, Mrs. Margaret C. Fortie, Dr. Thomas S. Georges, Mrs. Emma Jones, Miss Susan Masseaux, the Reverend Noah W. Moore, Jr., William Paul, Mrs. Gladys Thomas, Mrs. Susie Washington, Waverly White, Mrs. Florida Williams, the Reverend Clement A. Roach, Mrs. Jessie Young. Dr. William A. Bragg was chairman of the speakers' bureau and John D. Bogle, chairman of business contacts. The 1940 conference of the N. A. A. C. P. will be held in Philadelphia. (Photo by Mosley)

Miss Emily Tucker, Mrs. Grace Horcutt and William Robinson.

The campaign for members of the **Des Moines, Iowa,** branch resulted in 371 new members and the receipt of $422.40.

The **Cumberland, Md.,** branch held its regular meeting June 19 at McKendree Methodist church.

The regular monthly meeting of the **Nashville, Tenn.,** branch was held June 23.

The **Decatur, Ill.,** branch held a pre-conference meeting June 26 at which subjects which were discussed at Richmond were taken up by the branch and its two elected delegates, Edward Jacobs and Charles Thompson.

Dr. John A. Singleton, president of the **Jamaica, N. Y.,** branch, has been active in fighting for the continuance of the Jamaica Boys' Club, which has been threatened with extinction because the building in which its activities are carried on has been called a fire trap. Dr. Singleton long has been interested in the question of juvenile delinquency and maintains that this club has helped reduce delinquency in the neighborhood. The club has Negro and white members with the latter forming about 70% of the membership.

The **Peekskill, N. Y.,** branch held its regular meeting June 29.

The **Jamaica, N. Y.,** branch gave a party June 23 for all graduates of Jamaica schools. Dr. J. A. Thompson was master of ceremonies and Mrs. Emma S. Penn, Elmer A. Carter, and Dr. John A Singleton were speakers. Prizes were awarded the following students: James Campbell, Lillian Estelle Gourdine, Geraldine Ervin and Wilda Yarde.

The **Altoona, Pa.,** branch ended its membership drive with a meeting July 9 at which Dr. James S. Gillespie of New Castle, Pa., was the speaker.

Dean Pickens spoke May 31 at the closing meeting of the **Terre Haute, Ind.,** branch.

The membership campaign of the **Youngstown, O.,** branch ended with 195 new members being reported. Mrs. S. S. Booker secured 28 members.

The **Rahway, N. J.,** branch presented the Selah jubilee singers in Ebenezer Baptist church June 27 to a capacity audience. The committee in charge included Mrs. Hezekiah Fitch, John Madden, Mrs. Ernest Davis, Mrs. Clinton Taylor, Mrs. Lee Collins and Theodore Shell.

Walter White and the Reverend William P. Hayes were the speakers at a meeting arranged by the **Newark, N. J.,** branch, June 4.

The **Wilmington, Del.,** branch had as its

speaker on June 6 the Reverend Marshall Sheppard of Philadelphia, Pa., former member of the Pennsylvania legislature. The Reverend Arthur James is president of the branch.

The **Charleston, S. C.,** branch conducted its membership campaign during June with the Misses Elizabeth North and Naomi Woods, recent high school graduates, as solicitors of memberships. Dr. W. H. Miller is president of the branch.

Booker Cole of Rock Island, Ill., was elected in May as the president of the quad-city branch of the N.A.A.C.P. Other officers: Willard Bear of East Moulin, vice-president; Miss Martha Davis of Rock Island, secretary; and H. C. Wallup of Moulin, treasurer.

The **Montgomery, W. Va.,** branch held a memorial service June 4 for Mrs. L. D. Hodge, who had been one of the most active members of the association.

The **Tacoma, Wash.,** branch had as its speaker June 4, Terry Tuttus, who spoke on the subject "Democracy on Trial." The meeting marked the conclusion of the spring membership campaign.

State representative Philip M. Markley was the principal speaker at the regular meeting of the **Springfield, Mass.,** branch June 7.

The **Bridgeton, N. J.,** branch had an illustrated talk on cooperative marketing at its regular meeting June 19.

Sidney R. Redmond, president of the **St. Louis, Mo.,** branch was the speaker at the commencement exercises for Stowe Teachers' College.

The **Bridgeport-Stratford, Conn.,** branch sponsored a meeting on housing June 23 at which Dr. Robert Weaver of the U. S. Housing Authority was the speaker. Dr. Allen Jackson, president of the Hartford branch of the N.A.A.C.P., was also a speaker.

Dean William Pickens was the speaker for the **Reading, Pa.,** branch June 18.

Arthur Huff Faucett, school principal of Philadelphia, Pa., delivered the principal address at the closing mass meeting of the third annual **New York state conference of branches** of the N.A.A.C.P. at White Plains, N. Y., May 28. His subject was "The World Crisis and Minorities." Dr. Arthur M. Williams, president of the White Plains branch, presided. The Westchester Negro choral under the direction of Leviticus Lyon furnished the music. Panel discussions, questions and answers from the floor occupied two full days of the conference—Friday and Saturday—with delegates from twenty New York branches present.

District of Columbia branch delegates to the 30th annual conference of the N.A.A.C.P. reported to the branch July 11 that the national convention was the most informative and inspirational which they had attended. While their detailed reports were held over for the August meeting, they stated that the conference adopted three resolutions presented by the District delegation. These called for enactment of a civil rights law and for suffrage for the District and protested the curtailment of WPA funds.

James Ward was elected assistant secretary for the branch and Wendell Irwin was named head of the membership committee.

John J. Lovell, secretary, reported that the office is investigating several instances of police brutality, as well as a complaint that real estate operators have recently developed a new method of exploiting colored tenants who are on the relief rolls. The secretary was instructed to prepare a study and plan for attack on phases of public segregation and discrimination in Washington.

George Brice, chairman of the entertainment committee, reported that the steamer Robert E. Lee has been chartered for a moonlight cruise on August 30. Mr. Brice urged N.A.A.C.P. members to communicate with the office, 1011 "U" street, N. W.—Telephone Michigan 8124—and assist in the sale of tickets to make this enterprise a social and financial success.

Mr. Brice further reported that the management of the Dunbar theatre is cooperating with the committee and will turn the theatre over to the branch for two hours for an N.A.A.C.P. benefit sometime next month. Details of the plan will be announced at an early date.

James M. Nabrit, Jr., chairman of the committee on legislation and legal redress, stated that a telegram was sent on Saturday to Senator Henry F. Ashurst, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, opposing the

These school children in Norfolk, Va., led the parade there June 25 upon the occasion of the mass meeting protesting the refusal of the board of education to renew the contract of Miss Aline E. Black, presumably because she sued to have her salary equalized with that of white teachers of her same grade. The mass meeting was sponsored by the Norfolk branch of the N. A. A. C. P. with Walter White and Thurgood Marshall as the principal speakers

nomination of Elmer D. Davies as federal judge of the Tennessee District.

Mrs. T. G. Nutter, chairman of the program committee of the **Charleston, W. Va.,** branch, announces the following program of monthly meetings for the year 1939–40:

September—Echoes from the Richmond, Va., conference. Musical selections by students attending various Negro colleges.

October—Annual membership drive—Guest speaker, Mrs. Crystal Bird Fauset, member of the Pennsylvania State Legislature.

November—Armistice Day drama, "Lest We Forget," directed by Lewis Barnes.

December—Phi Delta Kappa Sorority.

January—Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority of West Virginia State College in a play—"The Founding of the First Sorority in a Negro College."

February—Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

March—Omega Psi Phi Fraternity.

April—Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity. Marian Anderson recital in the new municipal auditorium.

May—Girl Scout Troop No. 42.

Congratulations are in order for Dr. Paul M. Schroeder, president of the **Rochester, N. Y.,** branch who received an honorary degree from Ursinus college in Philadelphia early in June. Dr. Schroeder is now touring in central Europe for the summer. Dr. James E. Rose, pastor of the Mt. Olivet Baptist church and an active member of the executive committee, attended the N.A.A.C.P. conference in Richmond as a delegate from this city.

Over 200 new members were added to the roster of the **Baton Rouge, La.,** branch in the recent membership campaign; hundreds of new friends were won over; and $295.25 was added to the treasury.

Leading the campaign in the capacity of director was Horatio C. Thompson, Baton Rouge's youngest Negro business man and proprietor of the successful Horatio's Esso Station and Taxi Line. With the same acumen that has made him a successful business man, Mr. Thompson directed this record-breaking and precedent-setting drive. However, he points out that the real work of the campaign was done by the many workers who gave of their time and energy to canvass the city to sell the national organization to the general public.

Workers were organized into groups or committees. Following is a summary of collections by the various committees: Group I, $74.50—Mrs. Johanna Carter, chairman; workers Fred Matthews, Mrs. Leo S. Butler, B. J. Stanley, J. W. Patin. Group II, $73.50—Miss R. A. Pugh, Southern university, individual worker. Group III, $56—Mrs. L. W. Haydel, chairman; workers Dr. L. G. Israel, Charles Malarcher, W. K. Brooks, Willie LeBlanc, William Baker. Group IV, $39.75—Dr. A. O. Lyons and Miss Irma Curry. Group V, $13.50—Mrs. Delphine Depuy, chairman. Group VI, Mrs. J. W. Patin, chairman, $7.50; Group VII, Miss Tracy Baker, chairman, $7.50; and Horatio's Service Station, $23.

Two features of the drive are worthy of mention. Miss Rhoda Pugh, registered nurse at Southern university, canvassed the entire state college campus alone and brought in the highest collection. Setting an example for Negro businesses to follow, Horatio's Service Station employes joined 100% strong, and of the three $5.00 memberships, two came from this group.

"The Power in Your Purse" was the theme of an illustrated talk given the **Bridgeton, N. J.,** branch during their June meeting, which was held in the Colored Elks Auditorium, June 19. Mr. and Mrs. Paul Husted, white, experts on cooperatives, gave a very interesting account and views of various cooperative markets found in New Jersey.

A report of the annual state meeting, which was held in Long Branch, May 27, was given by Miss Henrietta Wright; others attending the meeting were Rev. D. L. Ridout, president of the Bridgeton branch, Miss Elisabeth Green, Shike Lavene, and Walton Stewart. The next annual meeting will be held in Bridgeton, N. J., May, 1940. This branch, although the youngest in the state was said to be one of the strongest. The branch started in December, 1938, and at its sixth meeting in May had one hundred eight members as a result of a membership drive put on at its last meeting.

The President, Rev. Daniel L. Ridout, was elected delegate to attend the national convention at Richmond, Va.

The **Princeton, N. J.,** branch held its regular meeting on May 28 at the Mt. Pisgah A.M.E. church. The speaker was George B. Murphy, Jr., from the national office. His topic was: "The Growth of the N.A.A.C.P. and its Outlook for the Future." Mr. Murphy was introduced by Dr. David W. Anthony, president of the New Jersey Conference of Branches. The local branch boasts a membership over two hundred fifty.

At a dinner June 22, the **Wilmington, Del.,** branch decided that a membership drive would be staged in the fall with a goal of 1,000 new members. Mr. Arthur W. Reed, Jr., will be the campaign chairman.

BOOK NEWS and REVIEWS

"BREAK THE IMAGE OF THE WHITE GOD . . . ."

THE BLACK JACOBINS: Toussaint L'Overture and the San Domingo Revolution, by C. L. R. James. New York: The Dial Press (n.d.). $3.75. Illustrated. 328 p.

The history of Negro slavery in San Domingo is a bitter story of exploitation, bestial cruelty and martyrdom. Both whites and blacks were bestialized by the frightful sadism and the mud-honey of debauchery. The planters fought the bourgeoisie of the metropolis; the great whites fought the little whites; the free people of color fought the free blacks; the black and colored freedmen fought the slaves; and the black slaves feared and hated all who were above them. Both the planters and the French maritime bourgeoisie wanted relaxations in the economic and political restrictions of the monarchy because it was bad for their business. Because many of them were men of property and slaveholders, the free people of color found themselves siding willy-nilly with the big planters and the French maritime bourgeoisie and completely out of sympathy with the aspirations of their racial congeners. Free mulattoes despised free blacks while both despised the black slaves and all were in turn despised by the great whites. Little whites hated great whites, free mulattoes, and blacks with almost equal venom. Black slaves hated the great white planters, despised and distrusted free people of color, and execrated their own servitude. They had risen in revolt again and again only to be put down with ruthless cruelty. They were not "born slaves" nor did they act like "born slaves." Padrejean, Polydor, Macandal, Boukman and others had revealed themselves as true lovers of liberty.

Into this seething caldron of hate, distrust and internecine bitterness the French National Assembly dropped the depth bomb of enfranchisement. The Assembly had enfranchised all the freedom of San Domingo in 1790 but the colonial authorities had refused to execute the decree and Ogé and Chavanne had resorted to force in an attempt to establish their rights only to be caught and executed with horrible tortures. Their execution merely added fuel to the flames, for repercussions of the French Revolution were now being felt in the Colony and the planters and free mulattoes saw an opportunity to oppose the colonial authorities. Like the American colonists the French planters viewed the Revolution as an opportunity to free themselves from the onerous economic and political restrictions of the metropolis while the free mulattoes thought it furnished them an opportunity to improve their status and achieve equality with the whites. At the time no one had thought of abolishing slavery. Yet the black slaves in and around Le Cap (c. 1791) were already organizing for rebellion, largely through the medium of Vodu. Boukman, an *houngan,* was the principal leader. Plantations were burned, property destroyed, and a few whites were murdered but what is more significant is that

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"at this period, one month after the revolt had begun . . . Toussaint Breda joined them, and makes an unobtrusive entrance into history." From one of Biassou's subalterns Toussaint rises rapidly to dominance as the guiding spirit of the Revolution. He was the greatest figure produced by that Revolution.

Born Toussaint Bréda at Haut du Cap, January 11, 1748(?), steward of the livestock on the Bréda plantation, endowed with superb intellect, and grounded in economics and politics Toussaint was the ideal man to become the leader of his fellow blacks in their fight for freedom. A born soldier, a great strategist, a commander of men, a sophisticated diplomat, an instinctive statesman, a staunch Catholic, a happy husband and father it was inevitable almost that he should become the popular idol of the Haitian masses. Frequently accused of treachery because of his policies and tactics it was always Toussaint's aim to free his fellow blacks and preserve San Domingo for France. He was a French revolutionist, and it was only Bonaparte's treachery that finally made the Negroes fight for their independence as an alternative to slavery.

This in brief is the story which Mr. James, the author of the West Indian novel *Minty Alley*, gives us in his brilliant analysis of the San Domingo Revolution. His book is chockfull of lessons and wise comments and a deep understanding of the nature of revolutions. Not once does he let us forget the fact that the San Domingo revolt was an integral part, though often obscured in problems of race and color, of the great French Revolution. The struggling parties of the metropolis had their counterparts in San Domingo and their treacheries and hesitancies were reflected in the Colony. In France as in San Domingo the current of action flowed from the people, while the current of ideas was supplied by the bourgeoisie. Several fundamental lessons are implicit in Mr. James's brilliantly written and conceived history: that revolutions are not made by the dispossessed, though they must supply the current of action, but by those who have profited most from the very culture and system they are seeking to overthrow; that there must be disaffection in the ruling classes before the masses may voice their grievances; that though begun by the classes their success depends upon the action of the masses; and that compromisers and opportunists do not last very long as leaders.

JAMES W. IVY

IN BLOOD AND INK by Maury Maverick. Modern Age Books, Inc., N. Y. City. 75 cents.

Maury Maverick, former Texas Congressman and recently elected Mayor of San Antonio, is that rare bird, a Southern politician who thinks and speaks straight, and who sees beyond narrow considerations of race, color and sectionalism. While in Congress he was a thorn in the side of the Solid South as represented by the Pat Harrisons, the Bilbos, the Connallys, etc. Belonging to the advanced liberal wing of the New Deal, he supported all of its progressive legislative acts and was an original and consistent supporter of anti-lynching legislation. That an outspoken man of this sort could be elected to Congress from a Texas district, even from Mexicanized San Antonio, is surprising, and a tribute to San Antonio.

In this well-printed, breezily-written and nicely-indexed book of 274 pages, he discusses practically every question of political interest to American citizens. He speaks frankly and to the point about the Constitution and how it has been twisted to suit the purpose of selfish interests; debunks the political stuffed shirts; accurately appraises such national heroes as Lincoln, Hoover, Taft and Taney; handles the sacred Confederacy without gloves, and when he touches upon the Negro he does so as an informed and honest liberal. His style is staccato and he never pulls his punch. He has presented a fairly good picture of the development of our democratic institutions, and that picture is not the flattering one presented in school textbooks. He is especially rough on the U. S. Supreme Court and its service to reactionary business.

GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

Preacher

(*Continued from page* 233)

ences have meant to race relations in America unless he has rubbed shoulders with men and women, north and south, who approach the Negro-white question rationally only because they were converted away from the Dixie traditions of Vardaman, Cole Blease and Heflin and into a new standard of conduct and point of view by people like Thurman and his colleagues in the common cause.

Nothing shows more how Howard Thurman has caught the imagination of college youth than the way his name has travelled from American campus and summer conference to faraway places—even as far as India where he went in 1935 as head of the Negro Delegation of Friendship to Indian Colleges. Besides living and listening and answering questions, he gave 147 lectures in forty-five colleges and university centers. As a result of this visitation, the Thurmans established the Juliette Derricotte Memorial Fellowship to send Negro young women from America for a year's study in some Indian College.

Calling one of Dr. Thurman's addresses "memorable," the Madras *Guardian*, a journal of public affairs, wrote this:

"Dr. Thurman's address on the 'Faith of the Negro' delivered at the Gokhale Hall will be a memorable one in the life of this generation in this city. The like of it has not been heard before. The thrill that the audience felt was not because of the articulation of their own deepest and unexpressed feelings. Such stirrings have been known before, as for example, when Mahatma Gandhi in his pre-Indian career came as the messenger of suffering Indians in South Africa. It was rather the response of hearts that felt their linking up with another race as the lecturer proceeded with his interpretation of his people, defending them against false judgment, proclaiming the grit and character that was evolved under great stress, tracing the moods through which they have passed and expressing the bases of their confidence, while betraying no bitterness against their environment. It was no cold, intellectual presentation of the incidents of a complex social history, but the soulful expression of the faith of the meek that rose conqueror over trials and suffering. That faith was not of the past alone, but was the very substance of life that hopefully faced a troublous future."

"Such a recital had to be on a high plane of interpretation and could not degenerate into a proud proclamation of achievements. To talk of the 'gifts' of the Negro race was to belittle the achievements of faith and character. The lecture altered entirely the point of view from which the Negro must be regarded. The Negroes are no suppliants and survivals crowding the earth, but children of God whose suppression for centuries was to the world's impoverishment and whose rise must likewise raise the world's expectancy of good."

Following the address, the *Guardian* continued, "many interesting confessions" were made. "A young student said that he had no use for church and religion, but now he is converted. Another, on the threshold of college study, said that if he ever got a chance to go abroad when he has grown up, he would proceed direct to *Negro* America and learn of their life. . . ."

In most of the engagements filled by Howard Thurman, he is "the only Ne-

(*Continued on page* 253)

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Preacher

(*Continued from page* 251)

gro" or "the first Negro" (with apologies for these overused terms). In every case he wins friends for the Negro race and for the cause of greater social justice for all mankind and for "a broader-gauged, vitalizing democracy" in America.

Although he dwells on the mountain top—or has his eye towards the mountain top where men like Kagawa, Tagore, Gandhi and John Dewey dwell—he does not fight windmills or beat the air. He can call a spade, a spade; he does not try to explain away the wrongs all about him with nice nothings, and, although he is never hateful, he often "takes up the cudgels for his race and can be militant and caustic."

There are many people who will cancel everything to go and hear Howard Thurman speak; his language is beautiful, his ideas and points of view intriguing. Most of all, people are overwhelmed by his silences, and marvel at how eloquent he can be without ever shouting or "orating," and at his ability to get to rock-bottom issues.

It scarcely needs saying that Howard Thurman does not credit himself with being philosopher, mystic and all that. He does not even intimate that his is the last word on anything. It is the thousands of university people who know him who have recognized in him unusual qualities, who swear by him, who see him as an impersonation of "the good life," as spiritual guide, and as interracial minister plenipotentiary. To him, life is real and earnest and must be one eternal struggle towards making the ideal real.

Interpreter of things as they are and as they may become, his works may be seen in many an institution of higher learning where Negroes are finding more friends among young white men and women because "these young people are never the same after they have heard Howard Thurman."

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Honorary Degree

Tuskegee institute on May 22 conferred the honorary degree of Master of Science upon Mrs. Cecelia Cabaniss Saunders, executive secretary of the West 137th street branch of the Y.W.C.A. in New York.

BRUD HOLLAND GYM DEDICATED IN ITHACA, N. Y.

The Southside Community Center of Ithaca, N. Y., formally dedicated its Brud Holland Gymnasium, June 6. The gymnasium is named for Jerome H. Holland, 22, famed Cornell end, who made the All-America team two years in succession. President Day of Cornell participated in the dedication ceremonies and eulogized young Holland. R. E. Treman presided at the exercises.

The gymnasium was provided with a bronze plaque out of contributions by Cornell alumni, bearing the inscription: "Brud Holland Gymnasium furnished by Cornell University Alumni in Honor of Jerome H. Holland, B.S., 1939, for his fine example of courage, skill, modesty and fair play in competitive sports."

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—Industrial Insurance: $181,961,766.63.
—Health and Accident Insurance: $26,895,069.37
—Employment: 8,150 Negroes
—Policies issued and Revived in 1936: $174,112,773.00
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MEMORIAL

To A Great American

By CHARLES ATKINS

Recline in peace, O Johnson—
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Man of sterling worth;
Your sacred passion to excel
Has triumphed over death.
Your end is not untimely.
Your work is done.
Weldon Johnson, well done!

Great writer, poet, consul,
You're honored and acclaimed
For splendid contribution
In prose, in verse, in song.
In the hot-bed of rebellion
For your counsel and your courage.
Your end is not untimely.
Your work is done.
Weldon Johnson, well done!

Champion of liberty,
You labored hard and long.
To your oppressed people
You gave a freedom song.
The violence of hateful mobs
Increased your zeal and ardor.
Your end is not untimely.
Your work is done.
Weldon Johnson, well done!

Death's ill-timed for those alone
Who have accomplished naught;
Who've squandered their life's portion
Upon earthly joys
And lived on in sweet inertia.
But you are victorious;
Your end is not untimely.
Your work is done.
Weldon Johnson, well done!

May those of us who languish
In slothful ease and mirth
Be wakened by your noble deeds
To choose the things of worth—
The sacred passion to excel—
To labor and to do it well.
Your end is not untimely.
Your fight is won.
Weldon Johnson, well done!

I Love You, Not

By JOSEPHINE COPELAND

I adored you madly
But I was unwise,
And as I know you
Better, I now realize
That there were so many
Faults I had missed,
Blinded by the rapture
Of this sentimental bliss.
Now that my eyes have
Been opened, I'm through
I know that I was in love
With an ideal, dear, not you!

Choral Club at Fair

The Brook Choral Club of Hillburn, N. Y., sang a program of spirituals in the Temple of Religion at the New York World's Fair, July 18. Clyde A. Newell directed the group and accompanied it on the organ.

Robeson as "John Henry"

Sam Byrd announces that Paul Robeson has been engaged for the title role in "John Henry," which will be produced on Broadway in the fall. Mr. Robeson is making a picture in England and is expected to return to America in September or October.

New Post for Oxley

Under the government reorganization plan, which went into effect July 1, Lieutenant Lawrence A. Oxley has been named chief, Negro Placement Service, Division of Special Service, United States Employment Service, in the Social Security Agency.

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